BACK PAGE

Modern mining rescue methods in the Harz

CONCERTED EFFORT TO TRAIN INDUSTRY'S EMPLOYEES FOR SAFETY

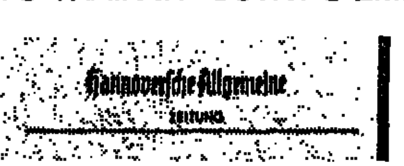
The tradition of an organised mining industry in Germany is over 1,000 years old. The miners' profession is much sung and is a favourite theme of romantic literature, but it is one of the hardest and most dangerous of all occupations.

Reports of mining disasters always shock the public which hopes for a quick rescue of trapped survivors. The development of a systematic method of rescue from mining disasters has only come about very recently when the long history of the mining industry is considered. Rescue methods in mining catastrophes have been tried and tested in recent years and great progress has been made in this field.

Five "headquarters for mining rescue research" are at present working in the Federal Republic to develop rescue methods and train specialists in this humanitarian work.

The most modern establishment of this kind in this country is located in the Harz mountain town Clausthal-Zellerfeld.

This organisation is run by members of the mining industry who have to contribute towards the cost of the centre. At the end of October in Clausthal-Zellerfeld it was agreed to rebuilt this headquarters and equip it with the most modern rescue



devices available and train its staff in the most up-to-date techniques.

In a three-storey building there are models of the most important parts of the mining system. In one 600-foot long stretch it is possible to simulate conditions of darkness and temperature which can be expected underground.

Modern equipment measures the strain on the human body involved in crawling throught mining shafts and climbing, and above all models of fire extinguishing systems which are vital for rescue in oil drilling can be demonstrated.

Men representing various official positions in the mining industry are working at Clausthal-Zellerfeld. Apart from their tasks of organising and educating rescue teams they attempt to improve rescue methods. Naturally whenever an accident or mining catastrophe is reported these men immediately go to the scene.

This organisation works in conjunction with the head mining office in Clausthal and is responsible for rescue measures in lower Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, North-Hesse and parts of North Rhine-Westphalia.

Among their duties they have to control the industry's establishments for mining rescue and gas protection, supervise the preparedness of rescue apparatus, check aid methods in case of emergency, advise and support the industry in its organisation and implementation of safety measures as well as educating members of present mining rescue teams and gas protection workers and educating successors for this field of work.

About 150 members of rescue teams are given week-long courses in this work. They pass on what they have learned at headquarters to people in their company.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 27 November 1969)

Finance Ministry prepares for 21st century

A Finance Minister is taking a look into the future. Minister Hans Wertz in Düsseldorf is trying to find a pattern for finance administration which will carry it safely, surely and efficiently into the year 2000.

Two finance presidents, two expert advisers from the Düsseldorf Finance Ministry and the heads of three large finance offices are working on a commission entitled, "The Finance Office in the year 2000."

The commission is not designed to develop organisational methods as we know them today but is intended to give way to fantasy and imagination. The commission will consider the demands that are likely to be made on the finance office in the next millenium and how officials can deal with these commitments.

The planners for the future are given a free hand to develop even the most revolutionary ideas since the Minister has told them that the solutions they find for present and future problems should be as ambitious as possible.

The commission cannot allow, itself to work too slowly as Hans Wertz is in a hurry to have some concrete suggestions on his desk.

Some finance offices must be completely rebuilt using the latest methods. The new finance office will need ministers of an original type because as Minister Wertz has said: "I often get the impression that in our administration too there are still people working in the quill pen tradition. They still wear, so to speak, wing collars. And there are others who don't seem to know we are in the jet age and act as through we are still in the days of the stage coach."

This speech at the Federal Republic tax officials' union meeting in Dortmund fetched much applause, since modern thinking finance officials are no less opposed to snail's pace methods then the Minister himself.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 3 December 1969)

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Walter Ulbricht's objectivity has its drawbacks

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

In the sparse intra-German dialogue a new document the interpretation of which will prove a headache for political analysts for some time to come has materialised.

Six weeks after Willy Brandt's government policy statement Walter Ulbrciht has commented on the German Question in a far-reaching and fundamental address to the central committee of the Socialist Unity Party (SED).

In no speech in the East Berlin central committee — and certainly in no statement by Walter Ulbricht — has the Federal Republic come off so well as on this occasion.

The chairman of the Council of State evidently went to pains to avoid polemics and to appear as objective as possible in both the tone and the choice of his words.

"The new government in Bonn," he proclaimed with the superficial joviality of the tactician of old, "must decide to make a fresh start."

This time, then, Ulbricht has come up not with hackneyed insults but with proposals of apparently objective sobriety. On closer examination, however, this objectivity is found to conceal the old drawback.

Ulbricht demands a fresh start while carefully overlooking the fact that the Bonn Cabinet's policy statement fulfils the crucial conditions of a fresh start.

The policy statement made no mention of reunification, preferring instead to talk of self-determination. The claim to the sole right to represent the German people no longer appeared — any more than did the Hallstein doctrine. For the first time the GDR was unambigously called what it is: a state.

Chancellor Brandt made only one, unconditional reservation: "Even though two German states do exist in Germany they are not foreign countries as far as they themselves are concerned; their mutual relations can only be of a special kind."

This point, the only reservation Willy Brandt made in his concept of progression from "regulated coexistence to togetherness," was the one to which Walter Ulbricht took exception, performing in the process a feat of political acrobatics that despite Marxist dialectics does not lack a comical element.

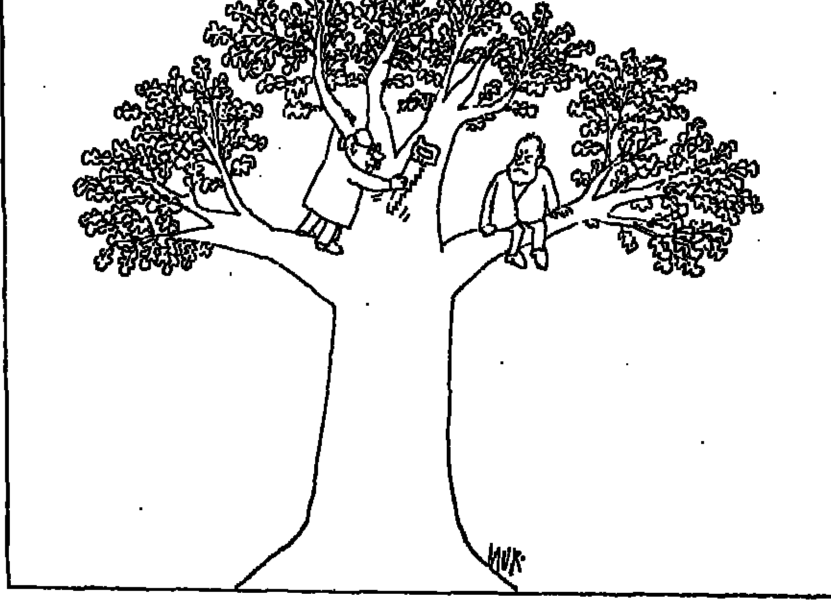
In declaring that the GDR is not a foreign country in its eyes, he argued, the Federal government meant that the GDR is in reality part of the Federal Republic:

"Instead of the threadbare lie that the GDR is not a separate state there appears a slightly more covert but factually even more aggressive theory in preparation for war: the GDR is a state of the Federal Republic."

Where the central issue is concerned, the unpleasant but for Ulbricht cardinal question of how best to decry Bonn's offer, the East Berlin leader does in the final analysis resort to the repertoire of cheap insinuations.

Despite verbal conciliatoriness his speech shows that for the time being at least the hard lines has prevailed in East Berlin. Toughly and persistently he demands the one thing that East Berlin cannot expect from Bonn at the moment: recognition as an independent country.

Between Willy brandt's government policy statement and Walter Ulbricht's response there lies an event that may have unforceseeable consequences for the German Question.



'Willy, let me help you!'

(Cartoon: Murschetz/Süddeutsche Zeitung)

A few weeks ago at the Moscow summit intensification of bilateral relations between individual East European countries and the West was agreed, including — indeed specially emphasising — economic contacts with this country.

The Kremlin has thus given its blessing to the principle of bilateralism demanded increasingly vocally by its self-willed client states.

At this point a conflict of interests between the government of the GDR and the governments of Eastern European countries grows increasingly apparent. Ulbricht has long benefited from what the others are now demanding: economic advantages.

The GDR is quite definitely the beneficiary of the growing volume of intra-German trade and would without doubt endeavour to maintain this privileged position should intra-German relations be supplanted by official recognition demanded by the GDR regime.

As the last Stalinist in the Eastern Bloc, the non-stop ditch-digger of the Cold War, Ulbricht would like at all costs to maintain the principle of walling-in. Cementation of the status quo in Germany is the first consideration of his policies. East Berlin can only survive in confrontation rather than national competition.

For if Bonn really were to accord full recognition how could barbed wire and the death strip at the frontier and strict travel restrictions be justified?

Ulbricht is continually boosting his demands, always anxious lest they might be met. In his latest speech he has even included additional barriers to be on the safe side. Diplomatic recognition he argued, is not enough. New maximum demands are postulated.

The Paris 1954 Paris treaties between Bonn and the West, he proclaims, are separate treaties that represent a breach of international law and are in need of revision.

The same is true, he claims, of "a whole number of West German laws, proclamations and other official decress in force" that poison relations between the Federal Republic and the GDR by being based on the old claims to the sole right to represent the German people.

In other words, Ulbricht demands full diplomatic recognition without really wanting it. Should he unexpectedly gain it he already has new demands up his sleeve.

Walter Ulbricht's rather agonised reply to Bonn has been a long time coming. It may be just as well for Bonn to take its time before answering.

For reasons of evident self-interest Ulbricht does not want to depart from the status quo of tension in Germany. At the moment Bonn can accordingly do little more than soberly assess the limits of its leeway on the German Question.

But Walter Ulbricht's behaviour by no means torpedoes all prospects of progress in relations with the countries of Eastern Europe. The treaties East Berlin concluded with its socialist neighbours in 1967 in an almost livid endeavour to establish safeguards are so phrased that apart from general solidarity and declarations of intent ("recognition on the basis of international law") the signatories retain all possibilities of bilateral relations with the

Continued on page 2

IN THIS ISSUE

SED's 'all or nothing' policy

After ploughing through the many speeches delivered by prominent East Berlin politicians at the twelfth conference of the Socialist Unity Party (SED) central committee it is hard not to feel that optimism is not warranted.

This feeling is best underscored by the comments of Walter Ulbricht and Premier Willi Stoph, who accused the Federal government of a policy of intervention and "talk of a special position based on the presumptuous claim to the sole right to represent the German people" that amounted to an "all or nothing" as far as the GDR was concerned.

It makes scant difference that he chose at the same time to term Bonn's proposals for dealing with traffic between the Federal Republic and the GDR acceptable.

A speech delivered by SED propgaganda boss Albert Norden to the World Peace Council in Khartoum sounded an entirely different note among this escalation of accusations.

The security conference proposed for 1970 ought, he reckoned, to restrict itself to issues on which agreement between all European countries is possible here and now. He can hardly have meant Germany and Berlin one would have thought.

Where does East Berlin really stand? Which is nearer the truth, the ideological declamations of the SED or relatively restrained comments abroad? Bonn is certainly wondering.

(Handelsblatt, 17 December 1969)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Consequences of China's border conflicts on the West

During the Moscow summit of Warsaw Pact countries another high-level communist meeting was held in Tirana. The Rumanians, according to a *New York Times* report from Vienna, were closely questioned in Moscow as to Lee Hsien-nien's comments during his stopover in Bucharest on the way to Tirana.

The Chinese Deputy Premier was the key figure at the "Marxist-Leninist" conference of pro-Chinese Communists in the tiny Maoist Balkan country.

The Tirana conference at this juncture sheds light on the background to the two major Soviet foreign policy initiatives this winter: the all-European security conference Moscow is so anxious to hold and the strategic arms limitation talks with the Americans, preparations for which have been completed in Helsinki.

The background is purely and simply that the Soviet Union is also an Asian power with 4,000 miles of common frontier with the People's Republic of China. Beyond this frontier there live 700 million Chinese who for years have been systematically trained by Peking in mistrust and hate of the "social Fascists" in Moscow.

Soviet Premier Kosygin may have succeeded in arranging frontier talks with the Chinese at his meeting with Chou En-lai following Ho Chi-minh's funeral but need this mean rapprochement, let alone detente, between Moscow and Peking? The frontier negotiations show only that neither side wants to risk major conflict at the moment.

How much, in the long term, do the Russians need to worry about the Chinese? The magnitude of the problem can hardly be exaggerated. The Red Army's general staff may be able to guarantee the political leadership of the Soviet Union that the Chinese, with a population three times that of the USSR, would be utterly defeated should Mao dare to occupy, say, the Mongolian People's Republic as he once took over Tibet and now appears to threaten Laos.

But there is still truth in the macabre joke about the Russians taking 10,000 prisoners on the first day, 100,000 on the tenth day, a million on the twentieth day and ten million on the thirtieth day.

The mere numbers of the largest nation on Earth decidedly represent a threat, and it is not a threat that can be eliminated by possession of the Russians' gigantic arsenal of weapons.

One of the Kremlin's nightmares must surely be that of Mao using his guerilla theory, which proved such a success in China and is now so successful in Vietnam, on Soviet soil: millions of under ground fighters filtering in over a 4,000-mile frontier.

Already Moscow's more difficult "front" is in the Asian rather than the European theatre. The Soviet general staff fears nothing more than a threat on two fronts. As a result the Russians are anxious to secure treaty rights to their "possessions" in the West.

This is what they mean by collective security in Europe and this is why they also want to come to a strategic arms limitation agreement with the Americans. Any such agreement would make an American attack on the Soviet Union even more unlikely than it already is.

It would also enable the main emphasis of defence expenditure to be shifted from the meaningless race for nuclear overkill potential to suitable measures for fending off all conceivable Chinese aggression.

The measures, incidentally, include the enormous Soviet effort to become a major maritime power. Soviet foreign and security policy are too often related to us, the West, the Americans. China has a long, "soft" coastline.

Nuclear-powered Soviet submarines equipped with nuclear warheads or conventional vessels such as the aircraft carriers now being built could bring pressure to bear on Peking from behind. In Russia military, ideological and political considerations are closely interlinked.

Washington and the Western European countries, above all Bonn, are faced with the problem of how best to deal with the latest Soviet security campaign against Western Europe.

There are a number of aspects involved. The Chinese question should not be overestimated and it would be difficult to capitalise on it against Moscow but the Chinese question must nonetheless increasingly be borne in mind in the seventies if Soviet policy towards the West, including our own German Question, is to be correctly interpreted.

Thilo Koch

(Kieler Nachrichten, 12 December 1969)

Walter Ulbricht's objectivity

Continued from page 1

Federal Republic – up to and including diplomatic contacts.

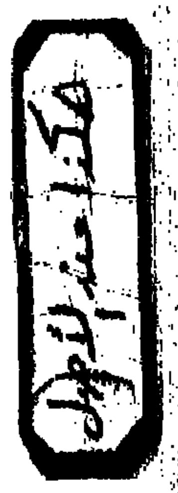
And now that Moscow has given the go-ahead even more Eastern Bloc envoys will be around in Bonn than is now the case.

This, of course, is no cause for triumph but as long as Ulbricht holds on to a rear seat in the European East-West forum the Federal Republic must seek to make progress in detente where progress at present appears possible.

It could be that East Berlin will try with all its might to have the brakes applied – and no one should underestimate its power of influence in the Eastern Bloc but it might also be the case that Walter Ulbricht's politico-dogmatic brake lining is so worn that it is no longer able to bring the wheels of European contact to a halt.

Hans Gresmann

(DIE ZEIT, 19 December 1969)



America supports Bonn's Eastern policy

Conferences, visits, unofficial reports and official corrections have shed a certain amount of light on the relationship between Bonn and Washington in the latest phase of European politics.

Bonn's and Washington's outlooks on Moscow and Eastern Europe tally, President Nixon wrote in a recent note to Chancellor Brandt. This statement was issued after detailed consideration by the President's advisers.

Mr. Nixon has no doubts as to the direction of Bonn's policies and this country's efforts to reach settlements with the East on the basis of integritiy of the West.

Neither in the White House nor in the State Department, it is assured, do views or memoranda exist that cast doubt on Bonn's intentions.

So far so good, but it is also a fact that the roles of the two government in European politics have changed and that the change does not yet seem to have been fully registered by all concerned.

There have been slight and slightly exaggerated atmospheric disturbances, but even in unofficial form they have generally been expressed in the form of queries as to the other's views rather than as statements of opinion.

The numerous contacts that provide an opportunity of articulating these queries – journeys, visits, meetings at regular sessions of political or strategic gatherings – have become indispensable instruments of a continual exchange of views and formation of political opinion and would now be sadly missed.

Many talks mean many comments. Replies are sometimes determined by the question and interpretations then made by the questioners. As recent experiences have shown there is no cause for being easily alarmed.

It might be advisable to bear in mind the temptation to pursue the other's policy for him before responding. The temptation is great for governments that are so close to one another and so need each other as Bonn and Washington.

It is great for Americans because the United States for many years itself initiated all moves towards the East and great for Germans because this country feels dependent on American decisions, trends and political figures.

The Press, too, succumbs to the temptation to pass transatlantic judgement, as though Agnew, Mansfield and Fulbright could be mentioned in one breath with Thadden and Dutschke and vice-versa.

In European integration policy Bonn has long ceased to be an object. This country acts and the United States stands by, providing backing and a nuclear shield. The two remain dependent on one another and fundamental security factors remain unchanged but the roles change in diplomatic and political traffic.

Consultation is a burden and a demand that the active party never fulfils to the continual and complete satisfaction of the other, if only because he has to develop a policy and act in good time.

This is now the case as regards policy on European integration and Eastern Europe. The Americans will have to understand their role just as this country appreciate the need to perform somthing naturally imperfect so perfectly that it still conforms with parallelism and paractice.

Both sides have every intention of so doing but the tasks in hand are no longer the same. Anyone who, like the Americans, is now on standby, taking no action in Europe but merely compelled to act in the event of danger, will think first and foremost of maintaining links and positions that have in the past been secure.

The active party will not forget these links, for that matter, but he will, as the European countries at the recent Brussels Nato conference did, be thinking in terms of forward steps and formulae designed to facilitate action and bring him closer to his target.

What is involved is parallel activity in a variety of roles and at various levels. If the nuclear powers limit their stockpiles in mutual deterrence central European politics cannot but become more European in character.

There can be no objective objection to the way in which this parallelism functions. The policy of reaching factual settlement in direct negotiation with all concerned prior to beautifying the results in the rhetoric of a European conference is something Bonn and Washington have in common.

Hans B. Meyer

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 16 December 1969)

U. S. proposals for peace in Middle East on brink of failure

In making public the American proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict that were submitted to the governments concerned as long ago as late October and calling Secretary of State William C. Rogers was, despite diplomatic nuances, undertaking a last-minute rescue attempt, to all intents and purposes admitting that the initiative was on the brink of failure.

Egypt had already officially rejected the American proposals and Jordan and the Lebanon had then made it clear that they intended to follow suit. Israeli rejection, announced immediately after the Secretary of State's speech (and it would have been interesting to see whether Israel would have rejected the proposals had Moscow and Cairo shown serious readiness to talk), merely sealed the fate of the carefully-packaged American proposals.

The Arabs were promised the return of the territories lost to Israel during the Six-Days War and the Israelis promised binding Arab assurances regarding their security together with a certain degree of recognition.

As regards the thorny problems of Jerusalem, the Gaza strip and Palestinian refugees Washington did manage to find a number of guidelines the two sides could have used in negotiations based on the Rhodes formula, which has the advantage for all concerned of being rather vague and might for this very reason prove acceptable.

It is hard to see how a negotiating package presented by a country with interests on both sides of the conflict, like the United States has, could differ fundamentally from the current US proposals.

A lasting settlement must be based on satisfaction of the fundamental interests of both sides and one can be sure that a lasting settlement will not come about until both sides have realised the fact.

In this respect the Arabs leave much to be desired and Soviet power politics in the area, under the guise of protecting the Arabs, does not only not contribute towards improving prospects of a solution; it has no intention of so doing.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 13 December 1969)

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HOME AFFAIRS

Government and Opposition deliver progress reports

Was it just the forthcoming Christmas break for the Bundestag that prompted Rainer Barzel, the leader of the Opposition, and then Willy Brandt to publish a statement of progress made? For the government and the Opposition six weeks are a short span of time. But despite this everyone concerned is trying to justify his own position and progress.

For the one the shock has died down, for the other it is the euphoria. Nevertheless in the most vital political matters no definite decision has yet been taken. Confirmation of this is one of the most essential parts of each progress report even though it cannot be expected that party leaders will voice this.

They know full well why. Without doubt things are in motion – for the government and for the Opposition. But to what extent will the one side and the other follow the route pre-set for it?

Six weeks have past since Willy Brandt announced home reforms to his government. It was not by chance that Brandt relegated foreign policy to second place in his statement. But truth took a different turn. The government was soon relieved of the first measure it had to enforce: the surprisingly high revaluation. Many people put stumbling blocks in the way of their intentions.

The well-intentioned idea of the new Labour Minister Walter Arendt to give pensioners a Christmas bonus fell foul of the limited resources of the budget. This failure sticks in the memory as a drastic example of how the new men at the top must pay heavily for the experience they are gaining.

In the meantime revaluation has caused large sums of money to flow from this country's reserves – far more than the government expected.

All of a sudden money and capital have become scarce. At the same time prices and incomes have shot up. This is one of most common talking points in this country at present since it hits everyone.

Karl Schiller is being hard pressed. His famous smiling face is not to be seen so much as in the past. Claims that revaluation came too late lose political currency with every month that passes.

We have no space here to talk of the pressing individual questions in economic and social welfare policies. Let us just content ourselves with the confirmation that this sector could once again become a crucial battlefield.

It may be the arena in which the fate of the first Social Democratic led Federal government is decided. But it should not be forgotten that there are four long years to pass before the next election is due.

This certainly seems to be the impression that is uppermost in Opposition minds.

The CDU/CSU are no longer counting on the premature demise of the SPD/FDP government. This applies even though the future looks very grim for the Free Democrats.

Four years could alter everything for the government in Bonn – their economic, their social welfare policy, their budgeting; everything could change in this period of time for better or for worse.

All this remains to be seen. Up till the present moment Brandt's government has only acted in one direction to feed people's fantasies. They have taken steps to ameliorate our relations with the East and to brighten up our foreign policy as a whole.

Praise from newspapers in other countries for the role played by Chancellor Brandt may have contributed to making many people in this country no longer believe that economically speaking the Federal Republic is a giant, as was once believed, but that nobody thinks we are economically speaking a dwarf, either.

A self-reliant political role, made secure by a revitalised alliance with the West is obviously the line that Willy Brandt is taking.

But is it not remarkable that even the Social Democratic press service has stated recently that the policy the present government is pursuing towards the Eastern bloc is just a continuation of the line taken by the Grand Coalition?

Is it not also a little surprising that Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt, speaking to the press in Paris, said that there should be no over-eager optimism at the outcome of Soviet-Federal Republic talks and the results of these should be regarded as open? He warned against making hasty predictions.

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Or to make is quite clear, what was said in this progress report was that as far as initiatives for a policy towards the Communist Bloc were concerned we would only know towards the end of 1970 whether we could pick the fruits of our labours. It could well be that questions posed by the Opposition in their subtle criticism full of nuances would also be asked by many other people in the country.

We are well aware what the Eastern powers are trying to conceal in their negotiations. But do we really know what will come out of these talks for our benefit?

Rainer Barzel, parliamentary party leader of the CDU/CSU, in his progress report has praised the Opposition for their speedy adjustment to their new role and their surprising degree of activity in the field of domestic policy.

In fact it would be correct to say that in Bonn there are two content people – Brandt and Barzel – and two malcontents – Kiesinger and Strauss.

No one should believe that the squabbles between Opposition and government will not become more heated and more acid one day. Nor should anyone accept that decisions regarding personal policy in the Opposition have already been taken. These will only crystallise out at the end of about eighteen months.

Georg Schröder

(DIE WELT, 12 December 1969)

Barzel warns against too many concessions to the East Bloc

The CDU/CSU has advised the government in Bonn not to suppress to the other side in its German and East Bloc policy. Speaking on the work of the Bundestag since the formation of the new government the CDU/CSU parliamentary party chairman, Rainer Barzel, said recently to Opposition members: "The government must avoid giving the impression that demands between the Soviet Union and this country are one way, that they have demands to make of us, but we have none to make of them."

Barzel spoke of the negotiations commenced in Moscow on renunciation of the use of force as a further step along the way to the goal which previous governments under CDU/CSU leadership aimed at.

He added: "What is the Wall all about? We need a renunciation of force and realistic detente."

Rainer Barzel reminded the Opposition once again of his demand for a specific proposal to be made to East Berlin which could lead to negotiations. The matter in hand was to ensure continuity with the work of the previous government.

(Telegraf, 10 Decembre 1969)

Brandt moves with confidence in foreign fields

This Federal Chancellor knows his job. He knows how to present his policies, his government and himself to the people. At any rate in the eight weeks since the government was formed he has been able to perform this duty far more efficiently than the Opposition leaders who are still experiencing great difficulties among themselves.

They are misinterpreting, perhaps knowingly, public criticism of them. Instead of looking the matter straight in the eye, getting to grips with their own failings and searching for the cause of these failings many of their spokesmen, even the brightest, are passing off public opinion as blind or party-orientated.

These attitudes of the CDU/CSU leaders, which end up in self-righteousness, benefit a new government approaching the end of its first critical 100 days.

The Brandt/Scheel partnership is still enjoying a good press. It seems to be irrelevant whether people consider the aims of his government in all as worthy or whether people predict serious difficulties from his many promises on domestic policy.

At a recent press conference there were evident signs that the greatest doubts and the most possible conflicts for the SPD would come not in their foreign policy but in their domestic policy. This is beset by grave difficulties. The whole world will begin to realise this as soon as the flood of government expenditure theatening the budget gets out of hand.

Will the government find the strength to state forthrightly that many plans for social welfare policy cannot be completed since there is a heavy financial burden on the government to carry out its education and university policies? This appears to the most sensible social welfare policy. This must be upheld. Or it could lead to a downfall.

Willy Brandt's plans with regard to foreign policy are hallmarked by a casual air of confidence, sobriety and balance. The Chancellor was not head of the Foreign Office for three years in vain. There are very good reasons why Rainer Barzel, the leader of the Opposition, has dissuaded the CDU/CSU from making the Brandt/Scheel policy towards the East Bloc the fulcrum of Opposition interests.

This is terrain on which the Chancellor moves confidently and without any illusions.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 13 December 1969)

Brandt speaks of encouraging first weeks

"Never in the hundred-year history of our party has there been a greater opportunity for Social Democrats to determine the future of Germany," Chancellor Brandt said.

The Chancellor was speaking with self-assurance to the leaders of the Social Democrats. He was giving the first progress report on the party's work as leaders of the coalition government after six weeks in office.

The fact that this progress report was largely positive had nothing to do with the audience but was based on evident facts to which not even the Opposition can close their eyes.

Confidence that democratic order in this country is alive and well has been bolstered by the change of government in Bonn. Law reform is being given priority consideration. Care for the war wounded has been improved.

Effective work is being done in educational and scientific fields. Further domestic reforms have been introduced to the Bundestag, for instance, a new law governing town planning, amendments to company law, tax reform and measures for more effective accumulation of capital wealth as well as work for the benefit of young people and health services.

With regard to foreign policy the SPD/FDP government has notable achievements on the credit side of its balance sheet, especially the successes at the European Economic Community summit conference at The Hague, and at the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation conference in Brussels, the work carried out to ease relations with the Communist Bloc, and last but by no means least the signing of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

It was certainly not false optimism to create an effect when Willy Brandt said: "If the signs are nor deceptive we could find outselves on the thereshold of a development which could be called an attempt to relieve tension in Europe and put a stop to arms escalation between East and West, all of which has come as a result of several bilateral and multilateral rounds of talks.

"Our foreign policy has proved to be completely in accord with this development. The government is prepared for it."

The chairman of the SPD did not gloss over the fact that many essential measures would still not have been completed by June 1970. The finance policies inherited from Franz Josef Strauss were not so carefully thought out as would have been desirable and meant that different points of view would be necessary.

Brandt reassured his party: "I am certain that we can carry out plans which will ensure full employment and economic growth at acceptable prices."

No one should doubt the economic and financial solidity of the new government.

One more point in the Chancellor's favour is that he has renewed his offer to give speedy and detailed information to the Opposition on all important matters and to confer with the CDU/CSU.

Willy Brandt also pointed out clearly to his party colleagues: "There is no going back to the Bad Godesberg programme. The SPD remains a 'Volskpartei' – the party of the people." He repeated his comment made in his statement of government policy that the government did not want political power for its own sake but to improve the lot of the individual in society. Coming from Brandt these are not empty words.

Hartmut Megel

(Hannoversche Presse, 13 December 1969)

■ THE LAW

SPD proposes reform of right of demonstration

Handelsblatt

Sit-down strikes, sit-ins at university departments and demonstrations against increases in tram fares and against certain newspapers are relatively new phenomena of our society.

Courts of justice have had to deal with these in the course of the last few months. Verdicts have shown that justice in this country is uncertain as to what to do in situations like this.

Recently a court in Munich sentenced Rolf Pohle, a junior barrister, to fifteen months imprisonment. Pohle had taken part in a sit-down strike and a demonstration against the Axel Springer publishing house after the attempted murder of student leader Rudi Dutschke in 1968.

Justifying its verdict the court said that the sentence was meant to be a deterrent to other potential demonstrators and stressed the danger of demonstrations for the community, the need to protect the population and the task of the courts to counteract the spread of misdeamours resulting from demonstrations.

Courts in Bremen were of a different opinion when it came to punishing demonstrators. The accused had, together with others, demonstrated against the increase in the city's tram fares and stopped services by sitting on the lines.

The judges acquitted the young demonstrator as the basic rights of freedom of opinion and assembly were, they said, on his side and his behaviour was thus not reprehensible. The court records state, "This struggle against fare increases is worthy of recognition. It is a matter of general public interest to discuss in public unjustified price increases of a monopoly concern or supposedly unjustified increases and to use appropriate means to force a re-examination of these price increases."

These two judgement reflect two opposing points of view. The one judgement is based on the view that crowds are sinister and dangerous and that demonstrations are a threat to law and order. The other judgement considers demonstrations to be necessary because there has been a change in the evaluation of a crowd as a phenomenon and because a free democracy, as Professor Denninger of Frankfurt says, cannot be based alone on a mutilated ballot paper every four years but needs arenas for continual public criticism.

As the legislators of 1871 were largely unacquainted with sit-down strikes and the blocking of tramlines the present penal code has no provisions directly applicable to misdemeanours resulting from demonstrations.

Use is therefore made of paragraphs dealing with riots, constraint, trespass and breach of peace. There is however dispute as to qhether some of these are compatible with the basic rights of freedom of opinion and assembly and whether the sentences allowed under these offences are not too high. Incitement to riot for instance carries anything up to a five-year prison sentence.

It should therefore be the task of our review courts to adapt regulations concerning demonstrations to the new developments in our society and provide a unified interpretation of the laws in conformity with Basic Law. But anything that is "energetically new"– this term was recently coined by Dr Robert Fischer, President of the Federal Court of Justice– would not come from the courts but would have to be created by the legislators.

A reform of provisions concerning demonstrations has already begun. A special committee was set up in the fifthe legislative period of the Bundestag to include all these laws under the title of "Offences against the peace of the community" but work on this has unfortunately not yet finished.



Dr Robert Fischer (Photo: dpa)

As the present situation with courts giving contradictory verdicts is intolerable the Social Democratic Parliamentary Party has now proposed a continuation of thereform. There will be a private bill and the special committee for penal reform may discuss the matter before Christmas.

There is still the question of what to do with demonstrators who have contravened existing laws. Some days ago Dr Fischer proposed that an amnesty should be introduced speedily and with no fuss if the continual series of trials of demonstrators was not to make the administration of justice appear foolish and unrellable.

But an amnesty concerning a certain number of cases cannot be proclaimed by the Federal President as it could if only one person were involved. It must come by way of a law. The task of making a decision rests in any case with the Bundestag.

Wilfried Lange

(Handelsblatt, 3 December 1969)

Make the Law more comprehensible to the public

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Court structure in the Federal Republic should be made more simple and comprehensible. Citizens should then have a better idea of where they can follow up their rights.

Gerhard Jahn, the Social Democrat Federal Minister of Justice, on his first visit to the Constitutional Court and the Federal Court of Justice in Karlsruhe since taking office, stated that the aim of the law reform programme was a more comprehensible court structure. This, he continued, should be achieved in this legislative period of the Bundestag.

Jahn also announced further changes in laws concerning morality and marriage as well as amendments in the penal code concerning homicide and crimes involving bodily harm.

The Federal Minister of Justice blamed the present disunion and obscurity of the administration of justice for the immature relationship between the public and law and the legal framework.

The Minister advocated a technical modernisation of justice including the use of electronic computers to allow judges to attend to their prime functions.

According to the Minister a draft law would be submitted to the Bundestag as soon as possible to give judges a new professional status.

The reorganisation of jurisdiction will include the introduction of a minimum size for areas covered by a county court.

Appeals in civil cases will soon be included within a new legal framework.

Speaking on the subject of an amnesty for demonstrators Gerhard Jahn said that demands for an amnesty were not a matter of indulgence nor even a climb-down but the desires of the young people were at heart justified.

(DIE WELT, 9 December 1969)

■ WORLD VIEW

Plans to aid peace research

WAR GRAVES AND MILITARY MANOEUVRES

In all seriousness Federal President Gustav Heinemann said, "In a television programme yesterday young people asked why they should take care of war graves when only a few hundred yards away manoeuvres were being held for a new war... That shows the necessity of peace research!"

Since he became Federal President on 1 July it has become hard to avoid Gustav Heinemann's demands for a contribution from the Federal Republic towards international peace research.

It was on his instigation that party colleague Willy Brandt included the subject in the government policy statement. The need for effective peace research in the Federal Republic has been obvious for years, if not for decades. But it took a Social Democrat Chancellor to introduce concrete proposals.

Brandt gave the cue on 28 October, when he said, "We shall coordinate peace research." Since then some ten high officials from the Ministry of Education and Science, the Foreign Office and the Presidential Office have dealt with the issue. They have collected material, looked at it, sorted it, arranged it, formed their own opinions and have worked out plans.

Past work on peace research in the Federal Republic is a wonderful example of German particularism. The list of bodies and institutions involved is long and includes the Association for Foreign Policy in Bonn, the Research Office of the Association of Federal Republic Scientists in Hamburg, the Scientific and Political Foundation at Ebenhausen, the Study Association for Peace Research in Munich, the Research Offices of the Protestant Study Community at Heidelberg, the Federal Republic's Foundation for Developing Countries in Bonn, the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, the self-styled Working Community for Peace and Conflict Research (a kind of central bureau situated at Bad Godesberg) as well as university departmens in Frankfurt, Cologne, Marburg, Regensburg, Berlin, Bonn and Kiel.

"The child of peace, a baby with hands and feet" should be born by the coming spring. This at least is the hope of planners in Bonn, advised by Professor Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker. According to what is already known the Federal government are toying with the idea of an independent institute supported by a National Association for the Advancement of Peace Research.

Klaus Schütz, governing Mayor of West Berlin, has already proposed that the institute should be located in his city "in order to make our political desires even clearer: our efforts towards settlement with Eastern Europe and a normalisation of relations and our contributions to peaceful solutions to conflicts elsewhere."

The Association will comprise four organs, a curatorium composed of representatives of the arts, sciences and public life, a general secretariat responsible for statements, publicity and organisation, a scientific advisory council and a sponsors' circle supported by this country's trades union congress, the Employers' Association, the Churches and public money.

There still seems to be no clarity on the organisation, structure and membership of the institute but the estimated cost is about 2.5 million Marks annually.

The new Federal government lays special emphasis on the word "independent" when talking about the Peace Institute. Formerly governments gave commissions to the various bodies including the Ebenhausen Foundation which was set up on government initiative. A senior official concerned in making the preparatory plans stated that members of the Institute would be allowed to select their own topics. This does not of course exclude the government from giving commissions – it is the governement when all is said and done that is financing the Institute.

Possible examples of future work are the following scientific investigations that are not without some benefit for practical policy and could form its foundation: Does the influence of the military alliance of Nato and the Warsaw Pact contribute to the stability of the position in Central Europe? Is the military run-down a contribution to detente or a challenge to action? Does international involvement outside of the government sphere (in economics, youth work and cultural exchanges) help to lessen situations of conflict? How is it possible to avoid or at least check conflicts by changint the sociological structure?

These are questions that interest the politicians. At present the topical problems of the disarmament talks in Helsinki and the Non-Proliferation Treaty would be of prime importance.

But there is more to peace research than this. Ekkehard Krippendorf has shown this vividly in a six-hundred page synopsis that has been published by Kiepenheuer and Wisch. Interest begins with the very definition. What is peace? Is it only a state of non-war or is it more than this?

Psychology too plays a considerable role in dealing with frustration, aggression and the rebellion of the young. And so do questions concerning a world system. Weizsäcker has already demanded that foreign policy should be replaced by world domestic policy.

Many investigations see the East-West conflict with all its ideological differences as far less important than the economic gradients between North and South.

With all these questions the greatest problem exists between the poles of science and politics – how are the empirical findings to be translated into practical policies? The preparatory group in Bonn realises that even the best plans are wothless if they are applicable only to their own country. In other words peace research must also be used by politicians in other countries and the governments of these countries must be prepared to cooperate.

Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker (Photo: Archiv)

The home population must be convinced of not only the empirical findings but also the necessity to put the results into practice.

"Peace research is not easy to grasp," say the pioneers of the Institute that will later synchronise with similar establishments in other countries to prevent competition. "We must be patient!"

Their readiness to be patient can be traced to the fact that they want the Institute to be given a completely free hand for some time. Corresponding establishments in the United States, the Netherlands and Sweden had been in operation for two to three years before anyone even thought of ordering them to carry out the government's wishes or expected results of international importance from them.

The new Federal government also thinks in similar terms. Investigations relevant to government policy are not expected from the Peace Institute before the end of 1971 or the beginning of 1972.

Hans Lerchbacher

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 9 December 1969)

The call for an amnesty for demonstrators arrested in the last two years is becoming more impatient.

About ten thousand people are threatened by legal proceedings and hope for a sign of sympathy and a fresh start from the new Federal government and its majority in the Bundestag.

There are arguments for this wish for an amnesty law that the Bundestag would have to pass. Reform of the penal code applied to demonstrators is long overdue considering the freedom of opinion and assembly embodied in Basic Law. A further argument is the uncertainty of the verdicts in cases that have already come before the courts.

These are good reasons. But one question must be asked and that is whether an amnesty is the right way to end the uncertain legal position and banish fears of an avalanche of trials. An amnesty would only cure the symptom. It would not quash all the ten thousand proceedings pending, perhaps it would see the end of only a relatively negligible proportion.

Occasionally public prosecutors would not follow up cases of riot, trespass, breach of the peace and other regulations in need of reform. Or, alternatively, examples would be made of individuals whose guilt could easily be proved. Will unequal treatment of this type continue after the amnesty?

Reform better than amnesty

CONFLICT BETWEEN BASIC LAW AND THE PENAL CODE

It would be a mistake to think that the spate demonstrations is now over. They will a continue and be sparked off by a variety of reasons. Demonstrators, police, judges and the legal profession are trying to delineate a phenomenon allowed for in Basic Law, both in theory and in practical use on the streets. Nothing is solved by an amnesty. All it does is whitewash and defer the issue.

Difficulties crop up not only with the limitation of the amnesty in time, which is anyway questionable when proceedings have not yet finished. The limiation of the amnesty to various offences will demand the same time and effort of the Bundestag that would be better applied to the reform already prepared of regulations concerning the peace of the community so that it could become law.

Still in dispute is the uncertain term force, that is the question of when processions are peaceful and what makes them violent. Anyone who has gone around setting things on fire, smashing windows, assaulting and injuring others cannot expect to be included in an amnesty. Those who base their struggle for idealistic aims on their basic rights should not acquiesce in a solution that smacks of special privileges.

The question of the delineation between Basic Law and penal code that brought to light the frailty of old, formerly almost meaningless regulations so that the need for reform was recognised should be seized at its roots and not at a convenient extremity.

A speedy, thorough continuation of penal reform within the sphere of public law and order would moreover have the same effects as an amnesty. According to paragraph two of the penal code if the milder regulations come into force many proceedings would be stopped and those arrested would be pardoned as is usual when laws are changed.

A break in people's feeling for the law is thus avoided. It would scarcely be possible to convince a citizen who does not benefit by the amnesty that this was not preferential treatment for a very small group.

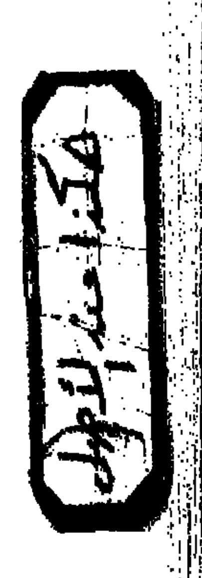
Anyone who talks of the inactivity of politicians or of formal, juristic considerations forgets that we live in a constitutional state where political action must be interwoven with legal securities. For this reason it is a good job that the Cabinet did not refuse to have anything to do with the thoughts of the Minister of Justice and set up a ministerial commission. A few days ago the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats put forward a motion to reform laws concerning demonstrations. The necessary speed seems to have been reached.

A law reform– and not an amnesty– will prevent peaceful demonstrators coming into conflict with inexactly formulated regulations that were in operation before the time of Basic Law and are inicicable to the assembly of free citizens.

The court's present confusion must spur the Bundestag to act quickly. A lot of time can pass under the bridge before a ruling comes from the Constitutional Court. That could only increase unrest. Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher believes that reforms will be completed by March so that they can be put into operation from the beginning of the summer semester. Genscher and the Bundestag must be kept to this date.

Hanno Kühnert

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 December 1969)



Like its predecessors the new Federal government aims to create a fair, simple and comprehensible tax system.

Before committing itself to action it will however await the report of the tax reform commission. Under the chairmanship of Rudolf Eberhard the commission has spent the last year considering how this lofty aim can be achieved with taxes levied on income.

The work of the commission takes place in camera and its members are sworn to secrecy. But from time to time small scraps of information do reach the public so that the broad outlines of future reform can be recognised.

Three main plans are involved. Tax laws are to be made simpler, the tax burden is to be distributed more fairly and a series of controversial taxes are to be examined to see whether they measure up to present-day needs.

Exaggerated hopes that the average mortal may be able to fill in his tax declaration in future without the help of experts are as out of place as a complete capitulation when faced with the problems involved.

Our tax laws are the result of years of effort to make tax measures subject to economic and social purposes. It is little wonder that this patch-work no longer has any pattern. The higher tax assessments are, the more evident the weaknesses of the laws become.

Members of the commission have recognised after the first year that they must not reach for the stars. They have therefore restricted themselves to a middle course. They will recommend the legislators to use taxes for economic and social aims only when all tax-payers benefit. Even important measures such as water purification. If the government wishes to relieve hardship it should do it in the form of open subsidies.

Tax jungle to be simplified

MORE EQUITABLE TAX BURDEN

Justice is open to many interpretations. The members of the commission have committed themselves to the term is as far as they want to expose gross examples of injustice and counteract them.

Their target is the varying treatment meted out to various categories of tax-payer who do the same thing. When a contractor sells real estate and enters it into his accounts he is less heavily taxed than a private individual who sells a detached house or a farmer who sells a plot of land. The commission aims at a middle solution orientated towards the method used in the professional sphere.

But account will be taken of the situation of the private individual and the farmer through varying the rates of assessment.

The controversial question of whether free children's allowances should be deducted from income or tax has been decided by the majority of members in favour of a deduction from income.

On the other hand it is still unclear whether there will still be a gulf between employees who are taxed on their wages and the self-employed who have to pay income tax. Employees have to pay tax every week or month. Self-employed people go along to the tax office only once a quarter and depending on the result of assessment either receive some of their money back or else have to pay more. Tax officials demand this system of assessment for everybody. But with the present number of personnel the tax offices would never manage. In three of four years time electronics should be able to do what is impossible for tax inspectors at present.

Corporation tax, trade tax, wealth tax and death duty are examples of taxes that no longer meet present-day situations. But here the work of the commission does not have a solid basis. It is asking more questions than it can give answers.

Should corporation tax be replaced by a partner tax? Must every company that would like to limit their responsibility have to resort to the appendage "GmbH & Co. KG" because the sensible designation "GmbH" (limited company) has disadvantages when it comes to paying taxes? The makings of a compromise can be seen. As corporation tax cannot be abolished completely limited companies run on a personal basis may be taxed in exactly the same way as purely personal companies.

The parishes and rural district councils suffering from the drift into the towns have asked whether it would not be better for trade tax to be abolished altogether to be replaced by a parish share of the income tax.

There are also some loose ends from financial reform to tie up. There is no justification for the fear that death duties could become confiscatory, as a sort of retrieved wealth tax. Both the government policy statement and the mood of the commisision vouchsafe for this.

Alex Möller, the Federal Minister of Finance, wishes to accelerate the work of the commission. To carry this out Professor Heinz Haller will enter his ministry on 15 April 1970 as state secretary with a special portfolio.

As politicians will see to it that income tax receipts do not decrease through the reform the tax jungle will not be abolished completely – but a few paths through the undergrowth will be cleared.

Rudolf Herlt

(DIE WELT, 11 December 1969)



■ THINGS SEEN

British artist Allen Jones exhibition in Berlin

Allen Jones is the practical joker of the pop-artists. A supreme wag, he has pledged himself to sex without crime. He does not find fault with the world of advertising but prefers to exploit its fashionable swindles and confidence tricks.

"Der Spiegel", a gallery in Cologne, has spent the last few months preparing a catalogue of his works. But the Mikro Gallery in Berlin will be the first to stage this exhibition of works by this British artist. The Berlin gallery has already exhibited the complete works of David Hockney, Eduardo Paolozzi and R.B. Kitaj. Afterwards the exhibition will go to the Cologne Art Society, the Württemberg Art Society and the Galerie di Milano.

Allen Jones began his graphic production in 1959 when he was 22. These early works show his dependence on Picasso with their Cubist elements and brightness of colour.

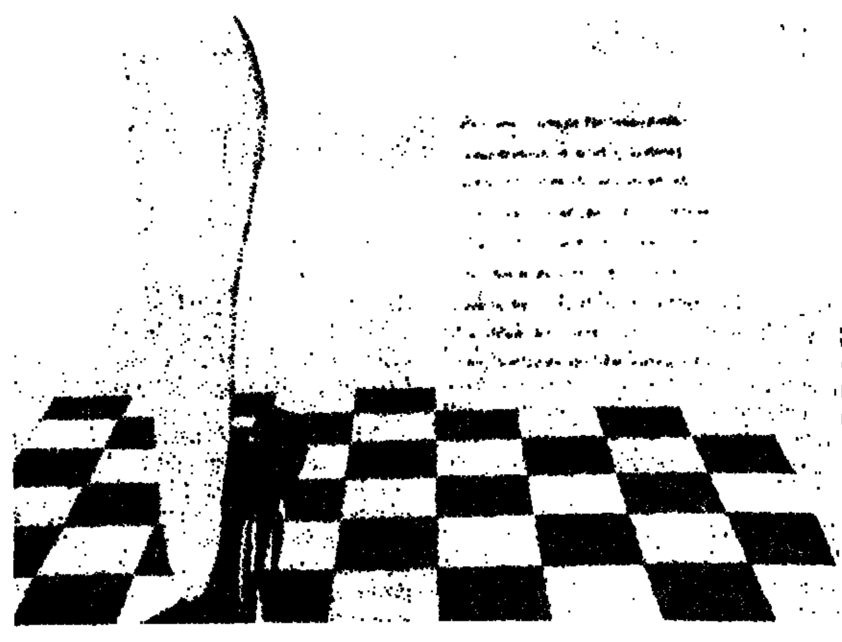
Works produced in the next two years show the influence of Jean Dubuffet, Karel Appel and Corneille, painters who merge the archaic and the infantile to obtain a muffled hollowness. Allen Jones' canvas is effervescent, figures flee in the face of conflagration and a king is surrounded by dark-skinned men.

The year 1962 saw his first two programmatic works. *Red and Green Baby* consists of coarse contours. *Fast Car* is composed of horizontal aparallel strips tapering off towards the rear.

A self-portrait of 1963 is in the style of a comic strip and has a thought-bubble showing Brigitte Bardot or her double in a bikini. The figure of the beach girl worries her admirer as it is a photograph and, if there were only logic in art, must be more real than the violently deformed head of the thinker. But the longer the observer looks at the work the more life-like the portrait of Jones becomes and the photograph becomes more and more surrealistic.

Like nearly all other pop-artists Jones does not only work with collages. Pictures from newspapers, periodicals, advertisements an postcards are also freely used. Forestalling a possible dissertation on his art he has michieviously catalogued the material that inspired him, comparing it with his own creations. *Allen Jones' Pictures* will be published this month by Edizioni O in Milan and Galerie Mikro in Berlin.

Jones' first significant series of drawings was *Concerning Marriages* in 1964. The story proves to be a perfectly charming sketch. In the first of the eight drawings a giant bowler hat is hovering above brightly coloured turbulent waters. It returns again in a red cloud which hides the upper part of a woman in her Sunday best and her lover who is hot on her heels. The subsequent pictures are devoted to the happiness of love-making. No other artist of our times had treated this theme with such charm and humour. Jones has never since reached the stylistic heights and assurance of *Concerning Marriages*.



Allen Jones' 'Lesson (with spelling error)' done in 1967

Single works between 1964 and 1966 show a fetish for clothes. We see underclothes, stockings, spurred shoes and ties on truncated bodies.

In 1966 came *A Fleet of Buses*. Jones' figures, always in a great hurry, are here moved off by buses. The hat and the cloud once more make a metaphoric appearance. From time to time the bodywork becomes transparent, revealing women's crossed legs. A whole chapter could be devoted to the buses' multicoloured wheels. Jones assimilates a good helping of Constructivism in the concentric circles.

Seven lithographs that directly follow are called *A New Look at Floors*. Before Jones had always worked with surfaces. Now he depicts stair-carpets and rugs in shortened perspective. But this is not enough for him. The drawings are conceived along the lines of the spatial possession of a sort of preeella. Unfortunately Jones overestimates the ingenuity of glaziers and also the foolhardiness of collectors. On the floors appear self-assured sexy legs cut off by the frame an inch above the knee. Jones lapses into the American dream of a tempting, threatening matriarchy. Eros versus Sexus.

Life Class (1968) is less aggressive. Girls' legs show off coloured stockings. A collage is made of the legs, trunks, chairs and partners in evening dress.

Allen Jones' talent of being always a short way in front of the dominating trends and fashions will probably stand in the way of his future fame. As time rushes on his art could be left by the wayside. Then the renaissance of the specific glamour of the golden sixties would be far away on the horizon.

Camilla Blechen

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 3 December 1969)

Two exhibitions of Brücke School artists in Hamburg

The effervescent urge to create in the Brücke group era is now brought back to life in two exhibitions with which Hamburg is paying tribute to prominent pacemakers of German Expressionism.

The Kunstverein am Ferdinandstor is exhibiting an impressive selection from the works of Ernst Ludwig Kirchner (1880-1938) while the Altona Museum is honouring 85-year-old Karl Schmidt Rottluff with a comprehensive exhibition of drawings with a pronounced North German air.

Both exhibitions have an attractive charm. Since the War neither Schmidt-Rottluff's drawings nor Kirchner's works have been presented to the public on such a large scale as this.

The works in the Kunstverein are of European influences. Dr Hans Platte, the organiser, travelled the Continent looking for works that the gallery could borrow.

More than 160 paintings, water-colours, sketches and drawing, among them works known all over the world, prove Kirchner's all-round mastery. During the Brücke group era and afterwards Kirchner was closely concerned with the development of European painting and manifestly paid a lot of attention to Picasso.

Kirchner is described as the most ingenious and most sensitive of all artists of the Brücke school. His work reveals numerous nuances and subtleties and this is shown without omission in the Hamburg exhibition.

There is nothing lacking in the description of his artistic career which ended suddenly and tragically. Sick, and despairing at the political developments that labelled him "degenerate", Kirchner committed suicide in Switzerland.

There is nothing so gloomy as this in the early pictures of the artist. Influenced by Fauvism and Neo-Impressionism, the colours are powerful and resplendent in the first few years of the Brücke era. The colourful compositions have simple themes, figures, landcapes or a still-life.

Soon Kirchner made his style more severe and like many of his friends was stimulated by Late Gothic and Primitive Art.

In 1911 he moved to Berlin where he painted his famous city pictures combining a box-like architecture, a nervous hectic atmosphere and fragile figurines.

After the First World War and a nervous breakdown Kirchner submitted to the fascination of the mountain world of Switzerland. Astounded, moved and at the same time liberated he transferred his experience of nature to canvas using a tapestry style. Rich green slopes surmounted by strange peaks alternate with scenes of peasant life and attractive pictures showing snow and skiers. One of the main works of this period is the splendid landscape *Valley of the Sertig* that was sold in June for 190,000 Marks at the Hamburg auction rooms of Dr Ernst Hauswedell. It is now owned by the Beyeler gallery of Basle.

Kirchner's style changed once again in his late period. Hieroglyphs and geometric forms find clearer and more frequent appearance in his works. Picasso's influence results in works like *Nudes in the Wood* or *Cows in Spring*.

Like other artists of the Brücke School Kirchner spent a lot of time in his youth on the beaches of North Germany. We are reminded of this by motifs from the island of Fehmarn which are resplendent in their colour. One of the most typical was painted in 1911 and shows the Staberhof estate. It is a picture with its own perspective and contrast of colour, more exotic than North German.

Schmidt-Rottluff follows on naturally here. He, the most important friend of the Brücke School, was lured to the coast time and time again, from Dangast near Oldenburg in Lower Saxony to Hohwacht and Courland.

Encounters with the people and countryside around the North Sea and the Baltic result in several woodcuts, lithographs and etchings. Professor Gerhard Wietek, the director of the Altonaer Museum, has collected 140 of these works together into an instructive survey entitled *Graphic works from North Germany*.

Compared to Kirchner's pictures Schmidt-Rottluff's works are less complicated and more emphatic. Nature, Man and animals appear more austere and uncouth. Forms are radically simplified. The woodcut seems to have been predestined for Schmidt-Rottluff's Expressionism. A tacitum Friesian, he resportare-ports on his impressions, preferably circled around tossing boats.

Rudolf Hänsel

(Kieler Nachrichten, 8 December 1969)



Ernst Ludwig Kirchner's 'Strassenbahn und Eisenbahn' (1914) (Photos: Katalog)

■ CINEMA

'Katzelmacher' plumbs the depths

A FILM DEVOID OF SOFTENING TOUCHES

Rainer W. Fassbinder's second film is called *Katzelmacher*. Its cast is taken from the Munich Antitheatre and it has received the Screen Prize from the Academy of Pictorical Arts.

For half the course of the film the actors are sitting on the edge of a pavement in a city. The camara fixes firmly on young men and girls. The film is glaringly overexposed and like everything in *Katzelmacher* it glimmers with whiteness.

Portraits of the characters look like flashlight passport photos. There is no sharp focussing. Scenes in a public house and those repeated scenes at the hub of a busy street are shot with the barest aspect imaginable and are completely without perspective.

The background is reduced to the absolute essentials to mark off the scene: a bare table, cheap mass-produced chairs, beer glasses, window-boxes filled with geraniums.

Rooms seem to be empty and what little they contain is of the poorest quality. Everything is as bare as a prison cell or a hospital ward.

The characters are five girls and five young men, including a married couple.

The characters and the scenery is the manifestation of a kind of stocktaking. Instead of a so-called plot or some contrived cinematic illusory swindle the audience is confronted with a study of the relations of things. The overall effect is gripping and untheoretical.

It is irrelevant to go into whether too much attention or too little is paid to aspect sociology. The audience is confronted with factual findings, human beings, ways of acting and events in such a striking manner that there is no escape. Anyone who sees the film must reflect on what he sees. And how!

These young people do not correspond to the artifical world of advertising, be it for stockings, brillantine, brassieres or pop.

One of them looks like the young Anny Ondra. Another has long legs and

long hair, but a common type of mouth when she howls. The married couple ooze meanness with money and rapacity coupled with frigidity. They are all full of complexes and ridden with phallic envy.

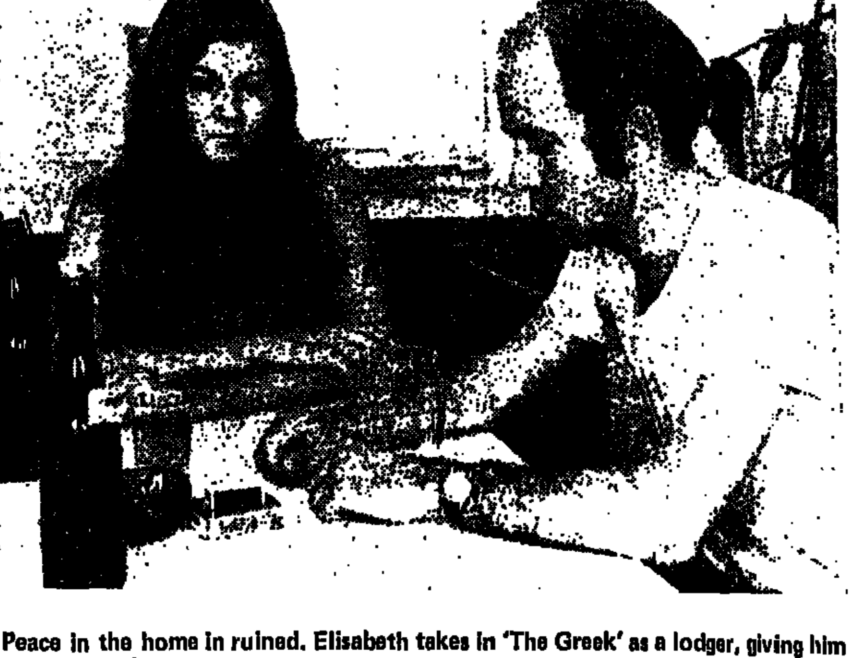
The young men are plump with flabby faces, muscular or filled with that cheap "niceness" which would have earnt them the title "dandy" or "dude" a few years since.

One of them has lovelocks and the others wear their hair long, but scruffy, since the fashion wave obviously reached them in their industrial sector of the Federal Republic too late.

Belatedness, in cultural movements seems to signal most of the situation in which these people find themselves. The startlingly stultified and stunted speech of these young people is an indictment of the society in which they live.

These are neither skilled workers nor simple country folk. They speak painfully and slowly. As soon as they try to express any subject in vaguely abstract terms words fail them.

They are bathed in monotonous spiritual dullness. As soon as they find they are unable to find the words to express their feelings they say, "lick my...!"



Peace in the home in ruined. Elisabeth takes in 'The Greek' as a lodger, giving him her husband's room.

(Photo: alpha-Film)

Their speech is filled with spiritual atrophy. To produce a sentence is difficult; they understand each other by a kind of sign lagnuage.

Any doubts raised in the mind of members of the audience whether such social and spiritual conditions really exist and if they are typical are dispelled by the immediate evidence of this film's construction, with its sharp unaesthetic cutting and editing with jumps from one scene to the next.

They exist.

The dividing line for this reality lies where mass society and primitive provinciality intersect.

To place this theme in specific terms this is the point where Karl Valentin meets up with the unintegrated mass society of those who have lost their place in normal society.

The girls' skirts are mini-length of course, as everywhere, but there is a distinct lack of the self-confidence of the big city in the way the men wear their skirts open-necked with ties awry. Everywhere there is the stigma of poverty, cheapness, the naivety of the backwaters. Everything falls short of expectations.

Of all the things that go to make up "modernity" these boys and girls have understood just brutality, since they have come from primitive origins.

Crudity is given a free rein. A pick-up is a matter of course; sexual taboos no longer exist.

One of the group has no scruples about exploiting a Greek worker by usury, one of the girls sells herself to the men for a little cash and the others satisfy their sexual envy and wallow in trash.

What sort of people are these? Have they a modern awareness? Their consciousness has stagnated or retrogressed to Stone Age primitiveness. Old ties have fallen away and nothing has come to replace them such as self-determination through rationality.

It is no wonder that the Protestant Film Guild chose this film. For with it they can say or preach: "I pity for these people." Whether pity is the right sentiment for these characters who are neither hippies nor revolutionaries nor in any way politically minded is a debatable point.

The life these young people live is one of emptiness. Each of them is the enemy and the watchdog of each other. It is as such that they stick together. They utter condemnations of the girl who has sexual intercourse simply for money. They utter these from envy. They beat each other, exploit each other and go arm in arm pouring out their souls to each other. They spend a large part of their life leaning against the railing separating the pavement from the traffic. The deafening din of heavy vehicles not shown on the screen emphasises their hell acoustically.

These people are not even Woyzecks. For Woyzeck was basically a good person since he knew how to love. They have lost the ability to love. When someone enters their desolate hell, the "Greek from Greece", as they say in their primitive talk, they have found their Woyzeck. They torment him, they hate him. For the poor Greek is rich — he is rich in the ability to feel.

The Greek can hardly speak a word. In a revelatory scene over glasses of beer they lull him with false camaraderie since they consider him stupid and unwashed and he becomes the idol of a girl with trashily sweet eyes.

The Greek knows how to show tenderness. The part is played by Fassbinder himself with a mixture of a lack of expressiveness and overpowering sensitivity. The gang of young people beat up the foreigner, the outsider, who still has the power to feel, because they envy him. Because he smells and does not wash himself.

Up to this high point and low point the film demonstrates the theme of how that mentality arises from existential envy which is called in shorthand Fascistic. The pubic area is shown to be the centre of violence and xenophobia.

The film is devoid of bathos and didacticism, since it is only designed to demonstrate. The camera is simply used as a watching eye. As soon as a state of affairs and motivation have become clear the Call to cut comes immediately.

There is no lingering to arouse sympathy, hence the audience has no escape from its responsibility. The duration of a film scene and the actual duration of events taking place are identical in some scenes.

One of the characters spoons cream cake into his face with the desirous, long-drawn out action of the sadist wallowing in his ersatz satisfaction.

The married couple are repeatedly seen sitting at table lacklustre, joyless, lifeless. She begrudges him the wretched glass of beer she hands him.

In one scene depicting marital intercourse the naked brutality of sex between couples who are spiritually frustrated is shown.

Several points-of-view reveal silently the torturous stagnation of time and psychic emptiness. Is this a hell? It is Hell.

This is a film devoid of all the softening touches. It is harsh, brutal. The sound track is quite often drowned out by the moaning, groaning sound of the traffic in the street.

People who go and see this film must take the time and trouble to watch and observe closely.

Whenever the oft-repeated scene of promenading couples is shown through the telephoto lens the same sentimental piano piece from the film score is always played.

That and the postcard-like lovemaking positions, "foreign worker and girl", are the only illusory trappings which Fassbinder has brought to his film, ironically.

The tableau which this picture presents confronts the more or less hidden bourgeois mentality far more effectively than anything which has to date been called "Hell".

This is stark reality.

The scenes presented in the film can only be called *places* in an entirely negative sense. Everything is rudimentary or atrophied. Whatever appears to be modern just makes the matter worse. The case of the Greek worker from a poor background proves this.

Fassbinder knows his way round the scenes in this film blindfolded, the public houses, the bare rooms, the streets, the poor dwellings.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 December 1969)

Film studios are crying out for work

Federal Republic film studios are regarding the current situation in which their capacities are far from being fully employed with a good deal of concern.

Companies which are exclusively concerned with film-making found their facilities used only 55 per cent, a drop from 70 per cent over the past three years.

The main reason for this is the tendency of film-makers to prefer location shots wherever possible.

The film and television companies' union (VtFF) is seeking to introduce a law governing the making of films with a clause to say that subsidies should be refused to any producer who does not shoot his scenes in Federal Republic studios.

Film copying organisations affiliated to the VtFF have not got the same worries. The ever-increasing volume of industrial, advertising and official films makes up for the decline in feature films.

Copying firms place their greatest hope on developments in the sphere of 8mm films. These are being used in schools and other teaching establishments to an ever-increasing degree.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 3 December 1969)



EDUCATION

A child psychologist on the staff of every school

Every year there is an alarming increase in the number of children who fail at school. Changes in the mode of life at home, technological progress, the exaggerated value placed upon material things and medical progress are among the causes. This has been recognised but there are few opportunities of helping children fit into their environment, as is shown by Cologne's psychological service for schoolchildren. Many cities envy Cologne this institution but since its formation in 1963 it has been lagging behind the demands made upon it. Money is needed.

Karl Denk is 43 years old, a psychologist and director of the School Psychological Service. He was the first educational psychologist to be employed by Cologne's educational authorities when appointed in 1963.

Since then the number of children requiring treatment has constantly been on the increase. Demands on the School Psychological Service have risen and risen.

Today seventeen psychologists work within the framework of the Service together with an administrative officer and several clerks. Karl Denk claims that these psychologists — he calls them valuable experts — have to spend a large part of their time on administrative work. This is one reason why it is no rarity for

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

children to have to wait six to eight months for examination after they first register.

The School Psychological Service examines all schoolchildren, minors and adults in furhter education. While adults usually come of their own accord to see whether they are up to the demands of further education most of the children are termed as "cases" and speedy help is required.

Usually the examination is split into four sessions of two hours. After examination the psychologist studies his findings and makes suggestions concerning the child's further school career and the possibilities of the parents' or teachers' influence on the child's education. Karl Denk says that the prime consideration is the well-being of the child. For this the Service often takes steps against the school or the parents.

That is also the reason why Denk and his colleagues have to maintain secrecy about the findings of the examinations. To this Denk says, "We can only inform the school when the parents themselves talk about it at school and then they are often wrong."

When a child has to wait for up to eight months before the examination his or her condition can become worse. But the School Psychological Service has one emergency service. Urgent cases are admitted to a special department. These emergency cases include children who get into difficulties before an important test or examination.

There are also urgent cases when a child starts school. Last year there were twelve thousand new arrivals. Fourteen per cent had to be turned away as they did not pass the entrance test. Parents of 150 children then objected to the fact that their children had not been admitted.

This then means that the School Psychological Service have to examine whether or not the child is mature enough for school and refer their findings to the school authorities. The results of the tests carried out by teachers agree nearly always with the findings of the Service, The examination of 150 children within a short period means however that many other children, including several urgent cases, must wait for their examinations.

Many parents first take their children to one of the three educational guidance bureaux, one belonging to the town and two to the Chruch. Waiting lists here are just as long. They are then often referred to the School Psychological Service especially when difficulties in school are expected.

"At present we are operating like a fire service," says Karl Denk, "But we are only a drop in the ocean. In 1956 a conference of specialists stated that there should be a school psychologist for every six thousand pupils. Today it is necessary to have one psychologist for every two thousand pupils, certainly no more than three thousand. But actually there are only seventeen school psychologists and 120,000 pupils."

Demands made on the Service will increase in the next few years. More and more parents are visitng the School Psychological Service together with their children because they have heard something about the institution. As well as this, the number of children in need of examination is also increasing.

Recent findings in medicine, psychology and education have made it possible to threat sicknesses and deficiencies that were once considered to be incurable. Legasthenia is one example. Here the child has great difficulty reading and writing.

Newly born children who once had to die can be saved today. Diseases that were often fatal in the past can be treated successfully but there is always some damage done.

The number of children with brain damage will always be on the increase.

There are other problems for the school psychologists to deal with. They must treat children who run away because of poor grades, those who are endangered by drugs and the sexually depraved.

Careers advice will become more and more important in fiture. Karl Denk refers to all the branches of the educational system, especially the special schools, the multitude of establishments for further education and the various special forms of university.

Karl Denk has one dream. "Every school must have its own psychologist." This dream is based on realistic considerations. If the number of children who have to repeat the year decreases families are spared suffering and the state is saved money. Children repeating a year cost a lot of money. If there were enough school psychologists the number of pupils repeating the year would certainly be cut down by half. Money would be saved and the wages of the school psychologists would no longer be an insurmountable barrier."

But Karl Denk's considerations are as far ahead of his time as psychological advice for pupils is behind the times. Decades will pass before Denk's dreams are realised. For school psychologists these years are filled with administrative work, examinations, agreements, refusals and a juggling with dates and times.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 5 December 1969)



Aid for overseas craftsmen

The Carl Duisberg Association has been operating for twenty years. During this time the Association has offered practical training to more than 12,000 craftsmen from overseas, particularly developing countries. Between 2,500 and 3,000 scholarship-holders are trained in the course of one year. Dr Erhard Eppler Minister for Economic Cooperation was present at the 20th birthday celebrations.

(Photo: Carl Duisberg-Gesellschaft)

One teacher for 35 pupils

The teacher-pupil ratio in primary and elementary schools is worse by far in the Federal Republic than in all the other Common Market Countries.

In the Federal Republic there is one teacher for every 35.1 pupils. In Italy a teacher has 22.3 children in his charge, in Belgium 22.4, in Luxemburg 25, France 26.2 and in the Netherlands 31.

This is one of the findings of statistics on Common Market countries just published. They are based on investigations made in 1966 but the results are still valid today to a certain extent.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 3 December 1969)

MEDICINE

Behaviour therapy clinic opened in Munich

'EVERYTHING REMAINS A QUESTION OF ETHICAL CONTROL'

Frankfurter Neue Presse

One market researcher had a silly habit. He would end almost every sentence with a meaningless "and so on". In his firm he became known as Mr And So On.

This distressed the man. After all his job depended on human contacts. So, whenever he took part in a conversation he would carry a pin in his hand and prick his finger every time he said "and so on". But it was all of no use.

That man can now be helped. In Munich a treatment centre has just opened that will use behaviourist therapy to correct faults in the behaviour of adults and children — and, for the first time in this country, on a private basis.

Behaviourist therapy has developed, in the United States at first, from experimental research into an alternative method of psychologically orientated treatment. Childhood experiences no longer form the basis. Treatment proceeds from the principle that every mode of behaviour is conditioned by environmental influences and can be modified, relearnt or effaced through systematic treatment.

The patient no longer needs to lie on the couch of the Freudian school. In Munich two psychiatrists, Jens Corssen and Michael Kronberger, invite him into a room with fittings that are purposely of average quality and can be bought in any department store.

A two-way mirror divides this "interaction room" from an observation cabinet equipped as a laboratory. By provocation the causes of the patient's behaviour fault are at first analysed.

Afterwards the client — the word patient is avoided — can see with the help of a video-recorder why he begins to stutter, why he becomes aggressive or manifests any other undesirable mode of activity.

Apart from the televised recording obtained with a concealed camera and microphone a "stop-watch" is also used in the interaction analysis. A father found difficulty in raising his son and brought the child along. The two psychiatrists soon saw that the child lost his assurance because of a certain pattern of behaviour in the father.

The electronic stop-watch gave the explanation. In one conversation the father made eleven orders and gave out only two pieces of information.

Now a start could be made in reconditioning the man. In further sessions he was punished by unpleasant light or sound signals every time he gave an order. Gradually he began to speak more objectively and the son became freer in himself and was also able to learn better. There was a "feed-back". The obvious sucess strengthened the father's new, unauthoritarian pattern of behaviour. His re-education had lasted six hours.

Corssen speaks of a method of short but rapid steps. On average it lasts fifteen to twenty hours at forty Marks an hour to make a manager less sensitive for instance. Relaxing exercises free him from fear of having to speak at a conference in front of several other people and blushing.

At a recent conference in Munich behaviour therapists from America stated that 78 per cent of all phobias could be cured by this method, 76 per cent of hysterical reactions and exactly three in four clients with occupational disturbances.

Behaviourist therapy is said to be most successful with bed-wetters. Here they can chalk up success in 92 per cent of cases. In Munich a special metal foil was used that woke up the patient with unpleasant sounds.

Stutterers can only be helped in 45 per cent of all cases. Corssen and Kronberger now pin their hopes on an aid that they have developed themselves, a sort of metronome that should help the stutterer find a normal rhythm of speech.

Impotence and figidity can also be cured more easily by behaviourist therapy than traditional psychological methods which do however enjoy particular success in the sexual sphere.

Kronberger also practises a kind of conditional training. On his bolt he has a marker to record every occasion on which he looks down at his feet portentously, a habit of which he would like to rid himself. A student who was unable to concentrate was helped with an eggtimer. Many managers could be stopped from chain-smoking.

Walkie-talkies and small radios to fit in the ear are planned to support individualised management training. The two behaviour therapists are already thinking of using computers and coders to programme the behaviour of their clients and praise and reproach to a certain extent. They forecast that the managers in the year 2000 need not supply school reports, a curriculum vitae and testimonials when applying for a post. All he will need to do is send in his programmed card.

The behaviour clinic at Munich is cooperating closely with the study group for politological psychology and communications research. Georg Sieber, 37, the head of the study group, gives psychological advice to the Munich police force and has for example helped to put the finishing touches to the successful tactics of integrated service. Sieber believes that the clinic at Nymphenburg will be able to condition both police officers and even politicians. "It would be easy," he says, "to condition a socially desirable, popular and pleasant pattern of behaviour."

The former member of the SDS student organisation would also like to analyse the "other side" in the interaction room. "Then we could find out once and for all what makes intelligent young people throw stones."

Sieber knows that electronic incursions into the psyche could be used to dubious and dangerous purposes. He therefore assures, "Everything remains a question of ethical self-control."

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 6 December 1969)

Atomic battery to work pace-maker

An atomic generator of the type used on the moon by the Apollo 12 astronauts can be used in miniscule form as a source of energy for artificial heart pacemakers.

At the Northwest surgeons conference a Hamburg Berlin psysicist Dr Max Schaldach reported on the advanced state of development work in this field done in the Federal Republic.

Pace-makers with a thermo-electric isotope battery of this type would work for at least ten years in the human body.

There are more than 60,000 people in the world with weak hearts necessitating the electric impulses of a pacemaker to maintain a steady beat. A long-lasting battery of this type would be a great boon to them. Existing pace-makers with conventional short-life batteries must be replaced every two years at the most and this means frequent operations for the patient.

(DIE WELT, 6 December 1969)

Ageing does not cause stupidity

An exact survey on the effects of ageing on the nervous system has shown that there is no decrease in intelligence.

Enlarging on this, the specialist periodical *Medical Clinic* said that specific forms of illness were to be excluded.

Physiological ageing did indeed lead to a less reliable memory but the ability of conceptual thought became more pronounced. This balances any loss of perspicuity.

Medical Clinic writes that declining dynamism must be considered also from the positive point of view, that is it enables distance from things. Scientific observations show that there is a basis to the "wisdom of old age".

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 2 December 1969)

20th Research Doctors' Congress opens in Nuremberg

The term "Monday cars" was first coined at the Renault works in France. Fatigue from weekend activities was said to result in a decline in quality.

Nor is the medical profession spared the Monday morning phenomenon. At the twentieth research doctor's congress in Nuremberg Dr A. Jacob quoted a recent American investigation into the accuracy of X-ray diagnoses.

According to the report most of the wrong diagnoses were made on a Monday. This sounds reasonable when it is considered that the backlog of diagnoses from the weekend must be seen to both in hospitals and in free practice.

But the term "Monday diagnosis", conjuring up visions of work on the production line, must not be taken over right away into the vocabulary of the medical profession. There must be an examination of the possibilities of relieving doctors of diagnoses on a Monday by changing the day of routine examinations in hospitals for example.

It does not always have to be Monday. Diagnoses can be wrong on any day and at any place — even those of the best doctors. There are plenty of statistics on the success of treatment. But there are few detailed figures on mistakes which are no less instructive.

According to the conference chairman Professor René Schubert this topic demands a pronounced willingness to make confessions and a large quantity of self-criticism, a well-founded store of knowledge and a wealth of experience.

The first main item on the agenda of the twentieth congress was "Wrong diagnoses and the therapeutic consequences". Wrong diagnoses can lead to various results. It may be decided on the basis of the diagnosis not to treat the patient and the actual illness therefore remains untreated. The illness can then heal of its own accord — this is very rare with serious ilnesses — or lead to bodily decay and death.

A wrong diagnosis can also lead to a completely wrong course of treatment with the additional risks that that involves. This false course of treatment can set off new complaints or make the existing, though unrecognised, illness still worse.

Schubert stated that is was not only of decisive importance how many wrong diagnoses were made but also how quickly the diagnoses were recognised to be wrong and a suitable course of treatment could be sarted.

It can often be seen within a few hours or a few minutes whether the results of a wrong diagnosis and treatment can be cures. The effects of a wrong diagnosis do not have to be of a direct, physical nature. They also work their way into the mental sphere and can result catastrophically in suicide or attempted suicide.

Professor Wolfgang Thiele of the psychiatric hospital at Weinsberg called his lecture "Source of diagnostic mistakes", referring to vegetative dystonia. Because of this invented term that covers the whole of the medical sphere and cannot thus be classified as an independent complaint has already cost hundreds of million of Marks.

The term vegetative dystonia lives on in spite of Professor Thiele's definition of the psychovegetative syndrome in 1958. But, the Professor said, there would be little point in substituting the new term for the old. The term psychovegetative syndrome is based simply on the fact that the vegetative or independent nervous system is linked in function with the centre of the brain that controls emotional life. That means that there can be no vegetative reaction without simultaneous psychic manifestations and no emotions without a vegetative equivalent. The psychovegetative syndrome is a biological phenomenon and not an independent complaint.

Mental disturbances including neuroses and psychoses could be the cause of vegetative malfunction. Organic brain complaints also produce and conceal themselves behind a psychovegetative syndrome. Professor Thiele cited one example of many unfortunate wrong diagnoses. A woman died of a brain tumour after being treated not long before her death for hysteria with tranquilisers.

Psychovegetative symptoms can be found in most healthy people and are not necessarily accompanied by illness. They lead to illness only when certain bounds are broken.

Nearly all organic diseases can produce a psychovegatative syndrome, whether they are glandular complaints, chronic infectious diseases like syphilis and tuberculosis, poisoning, allergoses and cases of organic paroxysm.

Doctors must always get to the bottom of vegetative complaints. He must not content himself with the vague diagnosis of vegetative dystonia but must try and find out whether a serious organic disease is lurking in the background.

Medical science is today agreed that vegetative dystonia is one of the most dubious diagnoses and one of the most attractive false diagnoses. The medical profession should draw its own conclusions from this.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 8 December 1969)

THE ECONOMY

Government faces tricky wages and incomes questions

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

The new government of SPD/FDP in Bonn has not yet had a chance to taste the fruits of its newly won power. In fact it is already beset with burdens and worries to such an extent that it is almost arousing pity.

The slogans price stability and economic development, the 1970 Federal Republic budget and middle-term finance planning bring forth the greatest difficulties in domestic policy.

Added to this the Cabinet of Social Democrats and Free Democrats must in the next few days act as employer in tariff discussions for the first time.

Not only that. In these self-same tariff discussions public servants are faced with one or two important areas of the economy, which means that they are reluctantly faced with the leader's role in wage negotiations.

And just to complete the dim picture all this is happening with the background of an economic situation which is undeniably disturbing.

It is not that the economy of this country could not stand wage and salary rises. The difficulty [illegible] is the fact that this time the [illegible] and employers are faced with [illegible] of choosing the right [illegible] ... of the old government [illegible] When it is a [illegible] talk [illegible] economic policy further [illegible] unnecessary. [illegible] on wages [illegible] decisions [illegible] Schiller calls [illegible] to be taken what [illegible]

autonomous groups are less interested in the bitter fruits of hesitation than economic facts.

Looking back on past experience the economic facts are there for the asking. They signpost the fact that industrialists' incomes of profits are racing ahead of the ... realised by the self-employed and this was ... the autumn ... make it all workers as long ago as these facts need to

At the same time, there is no immediate ... unions nor clear that there is ... Neither the ... exercise restraint ... need to do so ... the industrialists would ... like to cut

Trade unions ... profits to the advantage of industrialists ... of course, and most wages and incomes, see their full order-company managers ... costs as the opportunity books and rising ... raising their prices.

Nobody is capable of saying what level of wage increases will prove to be a danger to the economy and the level of employment and what level of wage rises would be so in excess of the economic boom as to cause a renewed slump.

It is undeniable that Federal Economics Affairs Minister Karl Schiller sees the possibility of such dangers despite the implementation of his revaluation plans.

Otherwise at the last meeting of "concerted action" he would not have called for moderation.

Industrialists now have a clear field and everybody is looking to them for the next move.

Private concerns are capable of passing the buck to someone else who is in fact incapable of making the first move. This is not only as a result of parliamentary democracy, in which the Opposition can force the hand of the government parties and make life difficult for them.

This happened without much delay in the new Bundestag when the CDU/CSU stepped forward on the question of salaries for officials.

One of the main stumbling blocks is that public officials are organised on antiquated lines and that the atmosphere in their professions is burdened with a series of failings not only on the question of salaries policy, but also in political spheres.

It is all made particularly clear in the case of the Trade Union for Public Servants, Transport and Traffic, which presents to the unaffiliated observer a picture of workers consciously struggling against their employers in a trial of strength.

Demands made from this quarter, however, come as a result of failings in years gone by when the government and politicians passed the buck on the question of salaries for workers and officials in the public service to certain leading civil servants, who in turn belong to yet another group of people in public service.

It is these officials who exert an influence on wages and salaries policies and in fact control them.

The situation may be denied by many politicians but nevertheless it exists. It is the reason why wages and salaries in the lower wage bracket of public service for those public who do useful, vital but unremunerative work, such as postmen, dustmen and bus drivers have remained divorced from the actual situation on the work market.

In addition to this difficulties have arisen among certain groups of specialised workers and they have not been solved satisfactorily and have only been treated with a great degree of hesitancy. In this case the fault cannot be pinned on officials so much as on labourers and white-collar-workers.

Improved chances for promotion and classification ave brought these officials a series of well-hidden increases of salary.

The government will not get through either the wage and tariff negotiations or the passing of the bill for officials' salaries unscathed.

They have the choice of acting upon the demands of the economy and finances as they are at present, thus creating further dissatisfaction in the public services, or they will have to jeopardise the plans for financial solidity and stability.

They cannot steer past these reefs by means of some subtle ruse. One way out of the problem would be to give public servants in the lower wage brackets a sufficient rise for them to see the government's goodwill.

This would bring no immediate great financial but it would assure these people that a far-reaching reform in public service professions is on the way.

Hans Dieter Kloss

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 6 December 1969)

Creating stability in spite of pay claims

Finance Minister Alex Möller has dangled a carrot in front of his own nose by imposing on himself the duty of creating "solidity".

But the way into a solid financial situation in the seventies is not being made very easy for him. The seventies begin on 1 January and the deadline for the civil-service tariff agreement is on 31 December.

All over the country 1,200,000 workers and employees want more pay. Officials too are becoming pressing. The effects this is likely to have on the economy are a source of worry for the Finance Minister and Economic Affairs Minister, Karl Schiller.

But the situation is no more comfortable for chairmen of trade unions. They also see the economic overheating and consider themselves partly responsible for overall economic difficulties. But nobody can expect them to ask their members to tighten their belts.

The ideal case would be an opening of the sluice gates at a favourable point for economic policy. But life is not like that. The unions still have wildcat strikes in their memory. Something must be done to meet the demands and it should be borne in mind that any action taken will set a precedent for future wage developments.

Unions and employers in public service could go one step further and test thoroughly what the economic advisory board has suggested. They claim that a move towards stability could be made by completing measures for building up capital wealth.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 6 December 1969)

Plenty of vacancies and nobody to fill them

In November a new postwar record was set up on the Federal Republic labour market thanks to the influence of a high demand rate.

A recent statement from the Federal Labour Organisation in Nuremberg gives the lowest ever November unemployment figures and at the same time the greatest number of unfilled vacancies.

However, the number of unemployed rose over the previous month on a typical seasonal fluctiation by 11,079 to 118,849. This is an increase of 10.3 per cent. Records show that of the unemployed 67,044 were men and the remaining 51,805 were women.

But these figures are down by 77,200 or 39.4 per cent on last year. The quota of unemployed rose from 0.5 per cent to 0.6 per cent.

The sum total of unfilled vacancies stood at 735,800, which equals 197,600 or 36.7 per cent up on last year. The figure dropped in November by 51,300 or 6.5 per cent. There were 451,800 places for men and 84,000 for women.

Josef Stingl, President of the Federal Labour Organisation, has confirmed that the situation on the labour market has borne out the prognosis of the committee of experts. "The economy is still at a peak," he said.

With the order books as at present it is expected that the bustling economy will last as now until mid 1970. The only problem is finding sufficient labour forces.

There is still a high level of demand for goods and services in this country.

(DIE WELT, 6 December 1969)

Yesterday's virtue is today's vice

Everybody who takes a kitty full of foreign exchange as the yardstick for national wealth must have received a severe shock in these recent weeks following revaluation.

Foreign countries have beaten the retreat from the Mark quicker than expected. In fact it happened all so quickly that there was a danger of the Bundesbank running out of freely available dollar reserves.

For the first time the Bundesbank had to ask the International Monetary Fund for cash so as to be able to meet its day-to-day exchange commitments.

This action which must have been abhorrent to currency reserve maniacs does not mean that a sell-out of all our currency exchange reserves has taken place.

What is happening now is just a flushing out process after a worldwide currency crisis.

For as long as the Federal Republic refused to revalue the Mark it had to pump out the money which was being invested here by speculators to countries poor in currency exchange.

Otherwise there would have been chaos. The net result of this was that about a half of the artificially inflated Federal Republic currency exchange reserves was tied up.

Now that 15,000 million of the 20,000 million Marks that flowed to this country have left again it is up to the Federal Republic to invite its debtors, for example Great Britain, to come to the cash desk.

Among these debtors is the International Monetary Fund. It owed this country 608 million dollars, of which we have had back a good 540 million dollars or 2,000 million Marks. There cannot (yet) be any question of "pumping".

But now the very thing which was considered to be a virtue before revaluation can turn into a sin, that is to say capital export. Previously everything which reduced currency reserves was right. This applied equally to investments abroad and short-term credit from banks in this country to firms in other countries.

In future the Federal Republic cannot afford to export such large sums over a long term as in the first ten months of this year (15,700 million Marks). Otherwise they will pay the price – a substantial drop in currency exchange.

For this reason the banks must clamp down on the guilty parties who are exporting currency exchange and contributing to the large sums of money flowing over our borders.

The question is *how*?

Unfortunately in other countries interest rates have shot up. They are so high that every bank which is only in possession of limited excess liquid cash is depositing its money abroad where it earns more than here.

If Karl Schiller is loathe to forbid the banks to invest abroad there is only one alternative – adjustment.

Only when credit facilities in this country are so tight as abroad and interest rates are as high will capital export return home to roost.

This is another reason for the measures advocated by the Bundesbank and the government to check the boom.

Banks and their debtors must reckon on expensive time for a while. The illusion has flown that the Federal Republic could find the room to manoeuvre for a national economic policy with the aid of revaluation.

If Richard Nixon in America slams on the interest rate brakes Bonn and Frankfurt (the Bundesbank) must follow suit.

Hartwig Meyer

(DIE ZEIT, 5 December 1969)

MANAGEMENT

Playschool for future business managers in Hamburg

"Extra efforts should be made in the advertising field."

The man who says so is 32 years old, but looks twenty. He has a kind of sporty casualness about him. He has entered the velvet-lined corridors of the directors' suite in big business.

At the moment, however, he sits on a wooden chair, ballpen in hand, his eyes fixed on papers. His opposite number sits not far away. He is slightly older and with his neat, trim appearance gives contrast.

"Heavens, your common sense seems to have deserted you. We will go bust! What use is more advertising to us at a time when we are having to tighten the purse strings. We will have to clear up a few spots of bother first!"

The sporty, casual gentleman raises his head in surprise. Two other men sitting near him holding ballpens take their glasses off in astonishment. They are seeking a suggestion which they can write in their documents.

Here it is a question of a company's future, although the company is not a real one. The three men are participating in the mock-up of a company's organisation and structure. Their director's suites are the spartan training rooms at the Educational and Research Institute for Industrial Coordination in Bergedorf, Hamburg.

They have been earning their pay recently as department heads, administrative advisers or projects leaders. Now their gaze is trained not on factory floors but house roofs and building sites. They have come to Bergedorf in order to learn how to run a business successfully. They want to become managers.

Sceptics ask immediately: "Can managers be mass-produced?" The Protestant Academy in Trutzing on Lake Starnberg asked the same question a little while ago. The answers were manifold. Some people believe that in every case a manger can be made whereas others consider that it is by God's grace if one becomes a manager.

Basically both ideas are false. Some time ago the Americans tried to discover managerial material by providing applicants for top positions with one can of food and a box of matches and sending them out into the wilderness. The idea was that they should fight for their existence. But the experiment was a failure and it turned out that the man who can live on next to nothing in a primitive area is not necessarily the right man to head a large concern.

But this experiment led to further work on special education programmes for men who were to become leaders in industry. In the New World and Old World it has been said constantly that managers must learn, that they must continue to learn and that they must always learn.

Harvard's School of Business became world famous and was the start of a series of new institutes for manager training. Existing facilities for special instruction were expanded.

In Europe two institutes lead the way, one in France and the other in Switzerland. INSEAD in Fontainebleau the students are largely graduates from high school. At IMEDE in Lausanne it is largely men who have a certain business experience and who spend a further nine months training.

Lessons are given in English and French and at Fontainebleau German has recently been added. At about the same time in the Federal Republic a series of similar training establishments was set up dealing with the most important aspects of business management.



Dr Kurt A. Körber, founder of the Institute (Photo: Hauni-Werke)

These institutes seem to have nothing to offer the Americans who sent men into the wilderness on training schemes. As ever Harvard was their Mecca of Mangers as Walter Wingo described it, when putting the world famous advanced management courses on sale in book form for the first time.

The greatest distinction of the American system is its capability to make theory and practice compatible. For over a decade people studying on this course have been learning actively.

They do not just simply listen to lectures given be tutors, but they have to relate all problems to their own practice.

None of the most important examples can be worked out behind a desk. The men in charge of firms which are undergoing the problems in question, expansion, mergers and the like appear at the seminar themselves and take part in question-and-answer periods with the students.

There have been training programmes of a similar kind in the Federal Republic for a long time but they have been largely limited to weekly training schedules. It seems impossible to implement longer instruction periods in the German-speaking world. The men at the top in this country are considering irreplaceable and Federal Republic managers appear to be less produceable than God-made.

One exception is that institute in which the four men with the ballpen are asking themselves the question whether a greater emphasis on advertising could improve the firm's situation or what else could be done.

In their case and in the case of their 26 colleagues in the seminar, engineers from colleges and technical insitutes are involved who have already been practising their professions in senior positions for some years. They have interrupted the course of their careers to study for two semesters, that is to say twice twelve weeks at the research institute in Bergedorf in order to learn industrial coordination, as the founder of the institute calls it.

The founder of the institute is a famous Hamburg industrialist, Dr Kurt A. Körber, head of the cigarette machine factory Hauni. In the summer of 1969 he made over the firm's assets to this organisation and this way made the running of his business more democratic. Henceforth every manager will have to receive the approval of the majority of the men who work under him before he can take over the management of the business,.

Dr Körber organised the Bergedorf talks more than ten years ago in which a group of scientists and politicians were to set up the signposts on which society could orientate itself. It is these signposts that the reasearch institute for industrial coordination is designed to give.

Now in the winter semester 1969-1970 this institue has a programme arranged according to the edicts of the latest scientific ideas on business management.

"The best thing about it is that it offers the opportunity for a person to put himself in the position of the man next to him in another branch of the industry," said one of the managers of the five firms offering the simulated crises.

In the games played at the institute he works for the finance department. The decision of the model firms are checked against example firms actually in operation.

After each round of theoretical solu-

Continued on page 12

Struggling rag trade labours on

INDUSTRY NEEDS REORIENTATION

From the textile industry's point-of-view the economic boom is no longer what it once was.

Certainly production and turnover have both soared to new high spots in the past year. But a cold wind is blowing from abroad and with increased foreign competition many textile companies have only notched up small profits despite the increase to selling prices.

Very few of them have succeeded in creating a satisfactory relationship between steeply rising production costs and the returns which could be attained on the market.

This branch of industry now has a 23,000 million Mark annual turnover. It employs 500,000 men.

The discrepancy between the relatively poor proceeds and the high level of demand is less a result of structural weaknesses than other factors.

The real problem of the textile industry is that it is permanently in the crossfire of an economic policy which has been for the use and greater glory of the national economy and which has put ever new burdens and difficulties on the back of the rag trade.

The theme of economic policy is the most important item on the agenda of the annual general meeting of the Textile Industry Union began in Bonn on 8 December.

In the textile industry nobody is given over to illusions. It is well-known that politicians in Bonn are overlooking as over fixed prices in countries whose rag trades are in competition to the Federal Republic's and they are ignoring large subsidies to the textile industries in neighbouring lands.

It is to be hoped, however, that we shall see some action at last from the Bonn government on the question of a communal European Economic Community trade policy. Quite rightly certain prerequisites for this are being firmly demanded.

One-sided advance payments and numerous concessions in the textile sphere in all countries which do trade with the Federal Republic mean that in the past few years foreign textiles have flooded this country's market.

Since 1963 the import of yarn, textiles and completed clothing to this country has increased by a good two-thirds.

According to the lastest figures imported cloth, exclusive of raw materials, already accounts for one-third of the turnover on this country's textile market.

Without doubt revaluation of the Mark will only emphasise this trend. For a start revaluation will impede the export of stuffs made in this country, a trade which doubled in value since 1963 and now contributes a good quarter of the returns in this country's textile industry.

Nevertheless it would be wrong to place too much emphasis on the aftereffects of revaluation. Numerous companies with a good balance of trade have in recent years set up their own companies abroad or have made investments in other countries.

Added to this costs and hence prices of our foreign compeitions have risen – in fact they have risen more steeply and dramatically than in the Federal Republic.

It must not be overlooked either that this country's consumers have larger incomes now and are able to be more selective in their choice of clothes. This means that imports from abroad will not necessarily be favoured just because they are cheaper.

It would be a fallacy for economic policymakers to believe that this country's rag trade could continue to overcome the excessive import of stuffs from abroad.

If the industry does not achieve enough turnover it cannot invest sufficiently. Each year only about four or five per cent of obsolete machinery is replaced. So if investments remain at the present level it will take at least twenty years for the old machinery to be supplanted by new. Pitiful levels of investment will mean that outdated machinery continues to be used and this will hardly be beneficial for the industry, which will not be able to meet the demands of a competitive market.

Naturally investments are higher in a period of economic boom than in the doldrums. This year more new textile machines than ever before have commenced operation. The greater preponderance involves substitute investment. Nevertheless in 1970 the industry's mechanical capacity will be greater, since the new machinery has a greater output potential.

Market researchers are expecting demand to fall off in the second half of 1970. It is certain that at this time the greater output capacities will not be used to the full any more.

Only one conclusion can be drawn from this: competition will become even more severe.

The market will not accept special individual orders over a long period. In order to boost production adequately the rag trade will only have the alternatives of cooperation or concentration.

It is not only the myriad smaller and middlesized concerns that will have to pool their resources in order to improve their selections and the use of the machinery they have.

Tomorrow's textile trade market will demand that much more money be ploughed in and that there be far more larger companies.

The time is still ripe for reorientation of the industry.

Georg Purzer

(DIE WELT, 8 December 1969)

TECHNOLOGY

Berlin's Technical University has active metal physics department

Basic research for the entire metal industry is carried out in West Berlin by the department of metal physics at the Technical University. The chair was set up a little over five years ago with the appointment of Professor Hans Wever, vice-chancellor in 1968/69 and present holder of the post of University president.

The main emphasis of the department's research work is on the transport of matter in metals: movement of atoms in metal under the influence of various concentrations of additives (diffusion), electric current and differences in temperature.

Cylindrical samples of vanadium, for instance, are welded together in such a way that an active isotope can be incorporated in the welding-zone. It is hoped in this way to learn more about the properties and manufacture of pure vanadium as used as an additive in steel alloys.

Another project is designed to investigate the electrical charge of carbon in iron. Strips of iron are heated by direct current in a magnetic field. Surface diffusion is another interesting subject that is investigated using tungsten samples. Matter is transported via flaws in the metal lattice.

Many experiments call for extremely pure materials. As a result the department also deals with metal purification, particularly of iron, and the properties of the metal in a particularly pure state. Electron structure is of major importance for electrical transport and a newly-formed study group is delving into this sector too.

In the first four decades of this century metallurgy was strongly influenced by inorganic and physical chemistry and mineralogy but at the end of the thirties physics came to be of increasing importance. Before the Second World War metal physics was an up-and-coming discipline in Germany.

Migration of top-flight scientists and war losses, were a crippling blow but substantial financial support has enabled research in this sector to progress towards international standards since the end of the fifties.

Even so, there remains a considerable backlog in research into the electronic structure of metals, the structure of charges and the manufacture and analysis of pure metals.

Metal physics is a sector that forges links to other faculties and departments. Links with physics are, of course, strong and many postgraduate students in the department deal with physics.

But there are also contacts with research into machinery – the Technical University's department of motor vehicle technology, for instance, not to mention the two departments of materials technology and the Federal institute of material inspection. This shows how difficult it is, particularly in this field, to draw a line between teaching, research and practice.

In this connection the department's section for surface physics and chemistry – dealing with corrosion and wear and tear – is particularly important.

Corrosion used merely to be described. Today it is a scientific sector characterised by the influence of physics and electrochemistry. Measuring bridges and amplifiers and the like are accordingly to the fore among laboratory equipment. Research deals with passivity, including the influence of alternating current, magnetic fields and impurities.

Wear and tear involes a large number of factors. The wear and tear data of various pairs of metals, such as iron and copper, or the same metal (gold on gold, for instance) is probed in respect of friction speed, stress, temperature and atmosphere.

The latest in physics apparatus – electron microscopes, microprobes and angle X-rays, for instance – are used.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 6 December 1969)

Playschool for future business managers

Continued from page 11

tions, lasting one hour, a computer analyses the results. Then the business leaders have to battle on for control of the market. The "winner" is the man who keeps his company in the black and whose profits provide the surest basis for futher growth and development.

Naturally it is not just a question of playacting, but also of working out problems connected with industry and the economy, personnel management, computers and even public speaking and a working knowledge of the English language.

The "School" gives the budding business manager the basic equipment for his profession. It is staffed by 22 high school and technical college professors from this country and abroad and 51 teachers, including well-known industrialists and business managers.

Graduates from the course will receive a State diploma enabling them to start their next job at least one rank higher. Men who have already reached the top will be given suitable training to keep them there and prepare them for a world of big business which is becoming bigger and tougher every day.

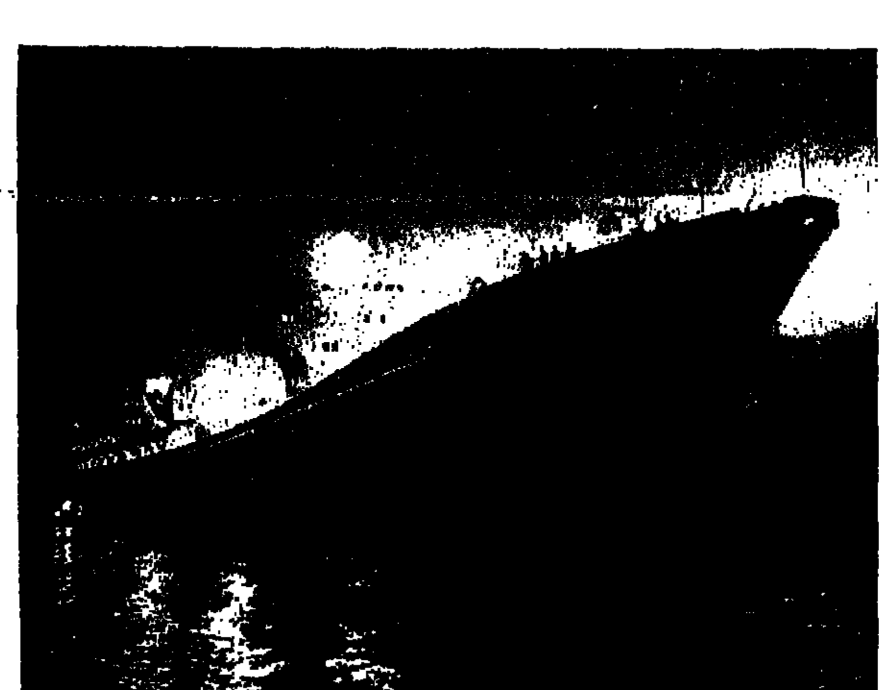
Founder Kurt Körber places great importance on giving the most hard-working men every chance to better themselves. So the better part of the school in Bergedorf will be tied to the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg.

There will be financial support for people on the books. Fees will be 220 Marks per semester plus one hundred Marks for accommodation.

The school cannot guarantee that its graduates will make it to the top of the tree in business – only the men's own skill, perseverence, personality and luck can achieve that. But in Bergedorf the most likely men to succeed will be given some hints and wrinkles and helped to adapt to their profession.

Rosemarie Winter

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 5 December 1969)



'Otto Hahn', this country's nuclear merchantship docked in Hamburg (Photo: dpa)

'Otto Hahn' returns from Atlantic cruise

No country has refused the *Otto Hahn*, this country's nuclear merchantman, permission to berth. It is untrue that foreign ports have refusof to allow the freighter to dock for safety reasons, Dr von zur Mühlen of the government-financed corporation that built the ship emphasised at a press conference on board.

He noted that because of the lack of an international agreement on nuclear ships bilateral agreements between governments are necessary before foreign ports can be used. The agreements, dealing with liability, recognition of foreign jurisdiction and the like, need parliamentary ratification by both countries, which is why the process takes some time.

Negotiations already in progress are in all cases progressing well, the spokesman stressed. Agreements with the Netherlands and Portugal have already been signed and negotiations with Norway, Canada, Brazil, Liberia and a number of other countries are continuing.

According to the corporation it can only be a matter of months before this country's nuclear research vessel first berths in a foreign port.

It will be some time before it is clear whether nuclear merchantment will be a commercial proposition. A second major wave of shipbuilding is due towards the end of the seventies and the Otto Hahn's 40,000-horse-power reactor could do well.

In order to make good use of the time in hand the corporation advocates building a second, far larger vessel. The Federal government is prepared to lend financial support again.

(Handelsblatt, 28 November 1969)

Fallen off car parts are a menace on autobahns

Mountains of motor vehicle parts a[...] equipment that have worked loose a[...] fallen off en route can be found on and the side of trunk roads. Sad to say, ma[...] motorists have no idea of the strain w[...] pressure alone puts on individual parts [...] they speed along main roads.

A number of impartial bodies ag[...] that the number of serious acciden[...] caused by bulky car parts that have fou[...] their way on the trunk roads in this w[...] is on the increase. The parts in questi[...] range from spare wheels, brake blo[...] and exhaust pipes to merchandise th[...] was not properly secured – even [...] private cars.

Obstacles of this kind are particula[...] dangerous on through roads because dri[...] ers see them too late in heavy, fast traffi[...] and in the dark. The result is a has[...] attempt to skirt the obstacle, an attemp[...] that is asking too much of many moto[...] ists.

Otherwise the car drives right over th[...] obstacle and at high speed this can b[...] extremely dangerous. The Association o[...] Technical Supervision Associations, th[...] organisations responsible for two-ye[...] tests of motor vehicles, is only one of th[...] bodies to have issued warnings of late:

"The Association of Technical Supe[...] vision Associations," it notes, "would lik[...] to draw your attention to the conside[...] able increase in the number of serio[...] road accidents resulting in some cases [...] death due to collisions with lost car par[...] and equipment such as spare wheel[...] brake blocks, exhaust pipes and the lik[...]

"The complete list is long a[...] amounts to a catalogue of spare par[...] Calls for new regulations will not elimi[...] ate the problem. The Technical Supe[...] vision Associations therefore appeal t[...] lorry-drivers to check their vehic[...] and trailers before setting out, payi[...] special attention to parts that could ha[...] worked loose en route and may fall o[...] altogether. Surely no one would like t[...] be responsible for the injury or death [...] another road-user who unsuspecting[...] meets his death as a result of negligen[...] or bad workmanship."

What is to be done? Technical Supe[...] vision Associations, the police, manufa[...] turers, road organisations and the autho[...] ities must join fores in considered more [...] strict motor vehicle inspection and othe[...] energetic measures to ensure that acc[...] dents caused in this way no longer occu[...]

The regulations on brake blocks st[...] pulate that "brake blocks must not b[...] carried loose. Racks must not allo[...] blocks to rattle and work loose. Hangin[...] blocks on hooks or chains is insufficien[...] protection against loss.

"Racks for spare wheels," the regula[...] tions continue, "must be adequate in a[...] conceivable circumstances and hold a tyr[...] that is down in pressure firmly in place[...] Spare wheels must be secured against los[...] in two separate ways so that the on[...] method remains effective even if th[...] other should not function due to break[...] age, failure or misuse."

Even well-roped loads can work loos[...] in time, so regular checks should be mad[...] in the course of a long journey. Speci[...] caution is called for when driving [...] motor vehicle after an accident. These [...] simples rules are not always observed.

What often happens is that some [...] knight of the road stops and takes th[...] orphaned car part out of harm's way. He [...] has seen it in time but others may not.

He may or may not deserve a meda[...] but this is hardly the point. Prevention o[...] removal of obstacles of this kind shoul[...] be a matter of course, a reflex of th[...] survival instinct. For who is to say tha[...] we may not be the next one to go?

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 2 December 19[...])

PROFILE

Homage to Claude Dornier, pioneer of the air

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

The pioneers of flight were the astro[...]uts of their time and Claude Dornier, [...]ho has just died aged 85, was one of [...]em. Born in Kempten the son of a [...]ench father and a Swabian mother, [...]ayed a crucial role in conquering the air [...]d seeing his dream of flight come true.

Younger people will not remember but [...]en children of ten at the time will recall [...] admiration, jubilation and delight [...]at [...]panied the the Dornier X, a [...]mbo twelve-engined, 170-seater flying [...]at built in 1929, forty years ago!

For two years this giant of the sky [...]w from Friedrichshafen, its home base [...] Lake Constance, round the world. It [...]s given a hero's welcome on flying [...]nstop across the Atlantic to Rio and [...]ck again to Lisbon. The crew were [...]en a White House reception by Presi[...]nt Hoover and – like today's astro[...]uts – a tickertape parade through New [...]ork.

But Claude Dornier was ahead of his [...]me. The Do X ended its days in a [...]useum. It was in any case only the [...]test in a succession of Dornier successes. [...]e had already conquered the North and South Atlantic and the North Pole with his Dornier Wal flying boats.

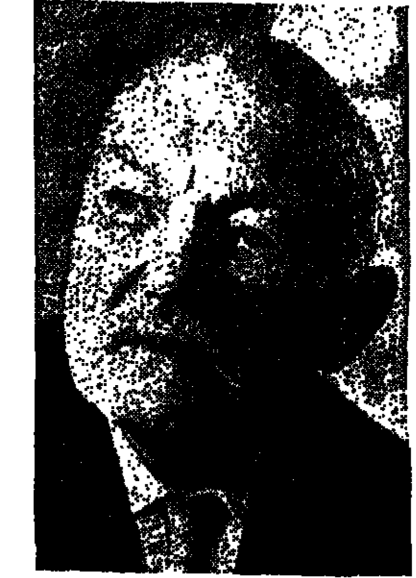
The flying whales accompanied Roald Amundsen's North Pole expedition and were used by the newly-founded Deutsche Lufthansa for the first regular airmail services to South America. An improved version saved 10,000 sailors and aircraft crewmen from drowning in the Second World War alone.

The Do 17 bomber, nicknamed the flying pencil because of its aerodynamic form, was also an aviation landmark while the Do 335 with its average 424 miles an hour at 20,000 feet was the fastest piston-engined aircraft in the Second World War.

After the war Dornier, managed by the founder's four sons, opened up a new market with simple, propeller-driven short take-off aircraft such as the Do 27, of which 600 have so far been sold, the Do 28, accounting for sales of a further 100 and the Skyservant, the firm's latest model in the range, with sales or firm orders so far of seventy. The Skyservant is a workhorse specially developed for use in developing countries.

In the Do 31 Dornier have also been responsible for the first vertical take-off jet transport aircraft in the world. American interest has already been shown in this model.

The present incumbent of the Friedrichshafen test-beds is the Do 132, a new lightweight helicopter with no transmission, no clutch and no shafts. The hot gas of the drive turbine simply emerge from the end of the rotor blades, so turning them.



Claude Dornier (Photo:Dornier)

Professor Claude Dornier retired in 1962 after heading his firm for more than half a century. Dornier's many works, including textile machinery factories, now employ more than 7,000 people.

He was an aviation fanatic. In his 1948 denazification trial he was classified as a minor offender, not having joined the National Socialist Party until 1940 and then only under pressure and being able to prove that his life's work had been devoted to civil aviation. This remained true until his dying day.

Rolf Speidel

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 6 December 1969)

6 million passengers chose Lufthansa

Deutsche Lufthansa of Cologne expect 1969 to have been a record year. The trend observable in the first three quarters of the year has continued in the first few weeks of the final quarter.

Statistics so far make it appear probable that the number of passengers conveyed will have increased from 4,970,653 last year to roughly 5,800,000 this year – an increase of seventeen per cent.

Air freight is expected to have increased by 31 per cent to 153,000 tons and postal traffic by five per cent to 27,600 tons.

This year the number of ton-kilometres proveded will exceed 2,000 million for the first time. At 2,005 million ton/km as against 1,623 million in 1968 this represents an increase of 24 per cent. Demand increased by the same rate – from 939.7 to 1,165 million tons.

The increase in the number of seat kilometres offered (from 11,933 to 13,290 million; or eleven per cent) was more than equalled by demand (which increased from 6,288 to 7,210 million passenger kilometres, or fifteen per cent).

The passenger payload will have increased by one per cent to 54, while the freight payload remains steady at 58 per cent.

The greatest increases will again have been recorded in freight traffic. At approximately 450 million ton kilometres it will be 43 per cent above last year's 315.3 million. Last year's 30.6 million ton kilometres of airmail will have increased by fourteen per cent to 35 million.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 2 December 1969)

MODERN LIVING

Popular winter weekends in Hamburg

GREAT ATTRACTION TO SCANDINAVIANS

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Any "uncle" up from the country who wants to amuse himself in Hamburg will, in future, find it easier to do so. If he has treated himself to a weekend in the big city and enquires of the hotel porter how he can best enjoy himself, the "uncle" will certainly be directed towards the pleasures of the Reeperbahn and St Pauli.

In his breast pocket he will be carrying the hotel's card and five Marks so that if he encounters any adventures that are a bit too much he will be able to get back, or be brought back.

Even the least respectable of business men respect the privelege that the "uncle" carries with him in his left breast pocket and a Reeperbahn taxi-driver who is a card-carrying union man will not ask for an extra tip for finding a hotel address in the right spot.

The nephew from you know where has reserved the hotel room with special instructions. The return journey back to the hotel is free. Free? This is the normal thing if the man in question has paid the premiums on the insurance known as "A Weekend in the International City".

Organisers with plenty of imagination planned the "Weekend in the Big City" five years ago. They were staffers of the tourist organisation. In so doing they gave winter or out-of-season tourism a special quality. They established the idea of a weekend holiday. The tourist office that deals with travel to Hamburg can claim to have led the field in this form of tourist promotion.

The benefits and advantages that can be had when having a weekend in Hamburg organised under this programme have become so popular that the idea has spread to other cities in the Federal Republic and to tourist centres abroad. In Hamburg the programme acts as a magnet drawing visitors to the ancient Hanseatic city.

People taking advantage of these arrangements are offered a free rail return journey on most lines but not all; a twenty-five per cent reduction on the price for overnight accommodation including breakfast and service charges in all category of hotels.

The range of hotels stretches from one for eleven Marks per night that is in fact a disused wartime bunker to the more traditional and luxurious hotels around the Alster at 42 Marks for a single room with toilet and also including breakfast and service charges.

Landlubbers always find the sea attractive and to cater for their tastes there is a hotel in Hamburg that can offer such people a sea-cabin for the night in the "Wappen von Hamburg". A single cabin can be booked on board this vessel for 20 Marks. The cabin has its own shower and toilet.

The city offers many delights, sightseeing, trips, cultural and culinary pleasures and entertainments that go from the Panoptikum to the television tower, from Hagenbeck's Zoo to the Reeperbahn, from the nightclub "Ball Paradox" in St Pauli to the striptease shows in the Grosse Freiheit where anything goes.

Travellers wishing to benefit from this special offer can buy tickets from any Bundesbahn ticket office or from the Federal Republic Travel Bureau (DER). On arrival in Hamburg the traveller checks in at the hotel reservations' office in the station itself to reserve a room, get his ticket stamped allowing the free return trip and the Weekend Passbook which includes all the payment vouchers.



Ice-skating on the Alster. In the background the Jungfernstieg and Hamburg's Town Hall.
(Photo: Archiv /Jürgen Corleis)

The stipulations are that at least one overnight stay must be book – at the most three. Apart from that there are no restrictions. There are no definite programmes to be followed, as in other weekend offers, programmes that the traveller might not want to take part in. People who want to book for the opera, theatre, variety show or anything else can do this from home.

The programme has had considerable success among people seeking the cultural facilities of the city, business people, skittle clubs and women's coffee parties.

Many people from abroad and many from other parts of the Federal Republic have visited Hamburg.

The dry statistics are that in the first year of the programme there were 7,000 overnight stays. Last year there were 26,000 overnight stays.

It was a boon to Hamburg's Scandinavian neighbours, particularly the Danes and the Swedes. Sweden had the lion's share. This was made particularly so after the new laws concerning duty-free alcohol enacted in Denmark and Sweden. These laws stipulate that a traveller must have been away 72 hours before he is elligible for the duty-free alcohol concessions. This package tour for 72 hours makes it worthwhile for a Dane or a Swede to come to Hamburg for the duty-free drink. The traveller has to come ashore from the ferries since the drink on board is dearer than it is in the shops in this country.

All this means that the cost of the trip is more than covered by the advantages gained by being away for 72 hours.

Ferry boat services have taken part in this programme as well as the rail services in Denmark, Sweden, Holland and Belgium. Berlin has also been included.

This Hamburg tourist promotion idea has been taken up by other cities in this country. Favourable-priced air tickets to Berlin are being offered as well as reductions on hotel accommodation. Bremen and Munich have also followed suit copying closely the Hamburg idea.

In every case the initiators of the idea have been motivated with the hope that hotel rooms that during the out-of-season period, winter, can be filled thus making overall hotel running costs more economic. The advertising appeal is made to "people who want to enjoy themselves".

At the present time Hamburg has approximately 15,000 hotel beds. Munich has 18,000. It is proposed to provide in the immediate future a further 2,000 beds. This plan is coupled to plans for building a congress centre with a 6,000 seating capacity. After the congress centre in Moscow it will be the second largest in Europe.

By 1973 a 1,100-bed Hilton Hotel in Hamburg will be open ready for the International Horticultural Show that takes place in the city ever ten years. In the same year two other luxury hotels will be operating, an Intercontinental and a Sonesta, with a further 500 beds.

A Holiday Inn is to be built by the autobahn. This will increase the amount of luxury accommodation enormously, but there is still not enough in the middle price range.

Hoteliers in Hamburg, however, are very optimistic of the future. All of them are spending a lot of monex to make their establishments more attractive. The new management of the Atlantic has spent more than a million Marks on renovations. For their clientele there is now a new bar and a quick-lunch counter.

Much is expected of tourism in the city when the jumbo jets bring visitors by the thousands to the city that has grown up round the Alster.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 December 1969)

Whatever will people do when they have three weeks' holiday?

Futurology is still in its infancy as a science. Some people even doubt if it is a science at all. And so it must be inspected much more closely.

These and similar opinions were expressed by Professor Horst Wagenführ, head of the Institute for Economic Research into the Future at Tübingen, speaking of his work to members of a seminar in Berlin. They served as an introduction to his lecture on life for 70 million people who will be living in this country in the year 2000.

If present circumstances do not change and are not deceptive then we are heading for a golden age. In as little as ten years we will have twice as many cars as today, much less work, correspondingly more leisure and pleasure and much more money to enjoy this leisure time.

Statistics say that in 1933 people enjoyed three days holiday a year. By 1945 this had increased to two weeks. In 1985 it is estimated that on average people will have 35 days off to look forward to, and by the turn of the millenium six weeks in the summer and six weeks in the winter should be quite normal. Added to this there will be educational holidays when people leave their job to expand their mind.

This means that there will be far more tourists from this country on the move than today. 57 per cent of the populace will travel in 1975, 75 per cent ten years later and the high point will be reached in 1985 with a figure of eighty per cent.

We will be able to afford these long holidays, since in future we will be able to spend a greater proportion of total earnings on other things than living and eating costs.

For these "other things" we only have fifteen per cent of earnings today. In

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

1975 this will have risen to 25 per cent, by 1980 to around 42 per cent and by the year 2000 it should have risen to as high as sixty per cent.

From this people will spend in 1985 about 25 per cent of total earnings on travel. In 2000 they will pay out forty per cent of all they earn for holidays abroad.

How will people take their holidays in the forthcoming "leisure system"? Use of leisure hours can be a problem. Leisure must go hand in hand with a fair measure of freedom. And men must learn how to use the time on their hands so that it does not become a danger.

Free time must be made into leisure time. It may even be necessary to open schools in which people can learn how to make constructive use of their free time. They must be taught to relax.

But the greater part of free time must be regarded as learning time. At least sixty per cent should be employed in expanding the education. The reason is that the technological age proceeds at such a pace that every man must be a full time pupil if he is to keep up with it.

Thirdly free time must be used in a pursuit which gives a person a sense of purpose. He must find a hobby in he becomes "himself". He must pursue an activity which is gripping and exciting and does not allow either the mind or the body to become lazy.

What are the conclusions that travel bureaux deduce from all this? What they must do is offer their customers *experience* and not just "somewhere to go."

(DIE WELT, 6 December 1969)



SPORT

Intense training school for Olympics swimmers

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Calligraphic ambition characterises ... nameplate of this country's first ...mming-school for boarders. III ...V-Schule "Max Ritter," it proclaims. ... Roman figure three stands for Hall ... of the Saar sports academy, home ... the amateur swimming association's ...st venture.

...the name between French *guillemets* ...hat of a pioneer of swimming. The ...eplate in wood smacks of a little ...e than the barrack room.

A boarding school for promising ...ng swimmers represents something ...n experiment. On entering the narrow ...way the visitor cannot fail to set ...s on the picture of Max Ritter, who ...de a name for himself swimming for ...is Magdeburg. Aged 82, he now ...s in the United States.

...hy the "Max Ritter School"? ...x Ritter did a great deal for ...mming in this country," says Horst ...ert, national swimming coach and ... school's sporting director. Ritter's ...n service was in helping to establish ...national contacts for this country's ...mers again after the war.

...n return the school is named after ... Located in Saarbrücken municipal ...st it is five minutes from the uni...sity and was opened on 1 September 1969. At present it has sixteen ...ders, in January there will be eigh...

...lanert guides visitors round the ...ms, going to great lengths to point ... their comforts. A Ho Chi-minh ...ter is pinned to one wardrobe. ...re is a television in the day-room. ... atmosphere is anything but mili...y.

The boarders are swimmers who are ...g trained with the 1972 Olympics ...aind. But school and work are not ...ected. One of the boy's is a baker's ...rentice, the others go to various ...ools. The day is programmed. It be...s at five to seven in the morning. ...ining is from 5.30 to 7.30 p.m.

"We have tutors," Planert explains ... he walks the fifty yards to the ...hs. Schoolmasters lend a hand, ...ching the boarders in a variety of ...ects, The headmaster, Franz Ost, is ...acher.

The baths are used by athletes only. ...ch Planert is relieved to be spared ... time and energy he has to waste ...placating grumblers in public baths. ... occasions it almost comes to ...ws." It takes the gift of the gab to ...vince members of the general public ...t one or two lanes must be roped ...

The baths were built last year and this at a cost of 2.2 million Marks, the architect says. The pool is twenty-five metres long and 12.5 wide. The cellar houses a training room, sauna and massage unit.

This is where the swimming schoolchildren boost their form. Aged between thirteen and eighteen, they train in Saarbrücken but remain members of their clubs in Nordhorn and Marl, Hildesheim and Kleve, Völklingen and Essen.

The trainer laments the shortsighted outlook of the clubs. They often insist on having their white hopes back home for events that are not exactly designed to improve form. Yet it is a truism to say that training is always more important than large numbers of minor tournaments.

How is the venture financed? Deutsche Sporthilfe, a charitable organisation run by Olympic gold medallist mail-order magnate Josef Neckermann, pays 450 to 500 Marks a month per boarder and their parents also make a graduated contribution.

The ideal ratio is one trainer to six swimmers, "as in Eastern European countries." Planert has sixteen at the moment and is more than a mere trainer. "I am father, mother, children's maid: the lot." He takes the job seriously, even looking after the pocket money parents allow their children.

They place their trust in a trainer who has a sound career behind him. Aged 42 and born in Gotha, Thuringia,

The swimming pool in Saarbrücken where members of the Max Ritter school train
(Photo: ferdi hartung)

Horst Planert was himself a swimmer and water polo player. He has been in Saarbrücken since 1955, working as a trainer for all but a short break. For the past four years he has been chief coach to the ASA.

With his new job he has had to rationalise the work he does as national coach and it has come as a pleasure to be able to do so. At times he used to think of himself as a commercial traveller selling sport to one club after the other.

Working conditions at the Max Ritter School are better. Elsewhere pools are lacking, not to mention cash. The forest outside is ideal for cross-country running and the training facilities fifty yards away are not de luxe, maybe, but as Planert puts it, "We don't need monuments to the architect."

(DIE WELT, 6 December 1969)

4 swimming pools for advanced training

By the beginning of Olympic year 1972 the Federal Republic Amateur Swimming Association (DSV) plans to have four training centres for swimming, driving and water polo in operation.

In addition to the Munich (Olympic swimming baths) and Cologne (sports academy) projects the go-ahead has now been given for Hanover and Karlsruhe, according to DSV president Hermann Karg of Munich and diving secretary Hans Sandhöfer of Karlsruhe.

The new large baths in Karlsruhe and Hanover will cost between 6.5 and eight million Marks each to build.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 3 December 1969)

Erich Buck works hard to keep his ice-skating form

One weekdays twenty-year-old Erich Buck is just another one of thousands of young people studying in Munich. During the week he cannot train and does not really want to.

Nor does he want the people he has been with for the past few months to know from the start that he is an ice skater. Soon enough they will have to know, though.

This engaging young man who is trying so hard to keep study and his hobby separate is this country's only hope in the forthcoming ice-skating season. Together with his sister Angelika, 19, Erich [illegible]k is national pairs champion and fifth-ranker in Europe.

Two British couples who were placed ahead of the Bucks have turned professional since the last European championships. With the retirement of world champions Towler and Ford an European vice-champions Sawbridge an Lane from amateur sport Erich and Angelika Buck from Ravensburg could well win a medal at Leningrad.

Otherwise skaters from this country will be mid-fielders and also-rans and a number of top-rankers of past seasons have resigned of a manpower shortage this summer to sign lucrative professional contracts.

Hauss and Hafner of Mannheim bought a caravan and headed for Bordeaux and an alleged 8,000-Mark a month contract with an American ice revue based in Europe.

Seeger and Zitterbart of Stuttgart, fourth in last season's national championships, are in Dortmund preparing for their professional debut on 1 January in Santiago de Chile.

Eighteen-year-old Marianne Streifler of Frankfurt will feature as a solo artist in the same show. She has had bad luck as an amateur, breaking her left kneecap in 1967, her right foot in 1968 and her partnership with Herbert Wiesinger this year.

Vice-champion Renate Zehnpfennig of Cologne occasionally works for a Swiss ice circus and Ilse Klötzer of Munich is a skating instructor. Fifth in the championships, she abandoned pure amateurism after annoyance at having a training subsidy cut.

Carmen Buchwald of Berlin, who was placed ahead of Ilse Klötzer, is also no longer available. She has had to retire because of illness.

The highest-ranking convert to professionalism this season is ex-European champion Hana Mashkova of Prague, who replaces ex-world champion Petra Burka with an American revue. The Canadian girl is reported not to have had her contract renewed because she is no longer up to scratch.

Hana Mashkova has been joined by Marian Filc, also of Czechoslovakia, one of the best freestyle skaters in Europe. The Americans have lost chamion Gary Visconti and the Kauffmans to show business and Canadian champion Jay Humphrey has also turned pro, which is nothing out of the ordinary abroad.

Money is always an incentive, except in the Soviet Union. But Russia too has trouble with its stars. In 1968 the Olympic hopes Zhuk and Gorelik retired because Tatiana Zhuk had borne her husband, football international Chesterniev, a daughter.

And this year the Soviet champions, Moskvina and Mishin, will not be skating at the European championship in their own country for the same reason. Tamara Moskvina and her husband, trainer Igor Moskvin, are expecting.

(DIE WELT, 5 December 1969)

[illegible]	SA $ 0.05	Colombia	col $ 1.—	Formosa	NT $ 5.—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5.—
[illegible]	Af 10.—	Congo (Brazzaville)		France	FF 0.60	Iran	Rl 10.—	Malaysia	M. $ 0.40	Peru	S. 3.50	Syria	£ S 0.50
[illegible]	DA 0.60		F.C.F.A. 30.—	Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Iraq	50 fils	Mali	FM 60.—	Philippines	P. phil 0.60	Tanzania	EAs 0.25
[illegible]	Esc 1.—	Congo (Kinshasa)		Gambia	11 d	Ireland	11 d	Mexico	$ 1.50	Poland	Zl. 0.50	Thailand	B 3.—
[illegible]	$ m n 45.—		Makuta 7	Germany	DM 1.—	Israel	I £ 0.40	Morocco	DM —.65	Portugal	Esc. 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
[illegible]	10 c	Costa Rica	C 0.85	Ghana	cedi 0.12	Italy	Lir. 80	Mozambique	Esc. 1.—	Rhodesia	11 d	Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
[illegible]	S 3.—	Cuba	P 0.13	Great Britain	11 d	Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Nepal	Mohur 1.—	Rwanda	F. Rw 12.—	Turkey	T £ 1.25
[illegible]	Bfr 6.—	Cyprus	11 d	Greece	Dr 4.—	Jamaica	11 d	Netherlands	Hfl 0.50	Rumania	Leu 0.50	Tunisia	65 M
[illegible]	$ b 1.50	Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50	Guatemala	Q 0.15	Japan	Yen 50	Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25	Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60	Uganda	EAs 0.25
[illegible]	N. Cr. $ 0.35	Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Guyana	BWI $ 0.20	Jordan	50 fils	New Zealand	9 c.	Sweden	skr 0.60	UAR	PT 5.—
[illegible]	Lev 0.05	Denmark	dkr 0.90	Guinea	F.G. 30.—	Kenya	EAs 0.25	Nicaragua	C 0.85	Switzerland	FS 0.50	Uruguay	P 20.—
[illegible]	K 0.60	Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15	Haiti	G 0.65	Kuwait	50 fils	Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—	USA	$ 0.20
[illegible]	F. Bu. 10.—	Ecuador	S 2.50	Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20	Laos	Kip 60.—	Nigeria	11 d	Sierra Leone	Le 0.10	USSR	Rbl. 0.10
[illegible]	R 4.40	El Salvador	C 0.30	Honduras	L 0.25	Lebanon	P 40.—	Norway	nkr 0.90	Somalia	Sh So 0.90	Venezuela	B 0.60
[illegible]	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30	Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70	Liberia	Lib $ 0.15	Pakistan	Rs 0.60	South Africa	Rand 0.10	Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
[illegible]	Can. $ —.20	Fiji	11 d	Hungary	Ft 1.—	Libya	50 Mills	Panama	B. 0.15	South Korea	Won 35.—	Zambia	11 d
[illegible]	cR —.60	Finland	fmk 0.50	Iceland	Kr 5.—	Luxembourg	lfr 6			S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—		
[illegible]	Esc 0.60			India	Rs 0.80	Madagascar	FM 30.—			Spain	Pts 8.—		

BACK PAGE

'Little boxes' - today's and tomorrow's slums

NRZ NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG
Unabhängige Tageszeitung

"Technically we are at a stage in history where man's skill at building himself a home is at its peak. Hygienic conditions are normal. It is possible to live in the buildings we are erecting nowadays.

"But the modern dwelling is often more a means of physical protection than a refuge for the soul," said Dr J.C. Chabrier from Paris at the international congress *Wohnung und Gesundheit* (living and health) in Baden-Baden.

Dr Chabrier was of the opinion that even in his own home a human being was often inadequately protected against extraneous nuisances. One person in two had his sleep disturbed by noise so seriously that it was affecting his health.

In larger cities the population is beginning to react to this problem as it is jeopardising health and happiness.

"What people want is shown by the fact that in cities with a population of more than 500,000 in the Federal Republic, with the exception of Munich, there is a migration to the quieter, healthier provinces," claimed Professor Ludwig Neundorfer from Frankfurt, a social scientist.

Many people who have always been "townies" are taking to the country, despite the disadvantages of having to commute to work or buy a car and having to purchase a house for the family.

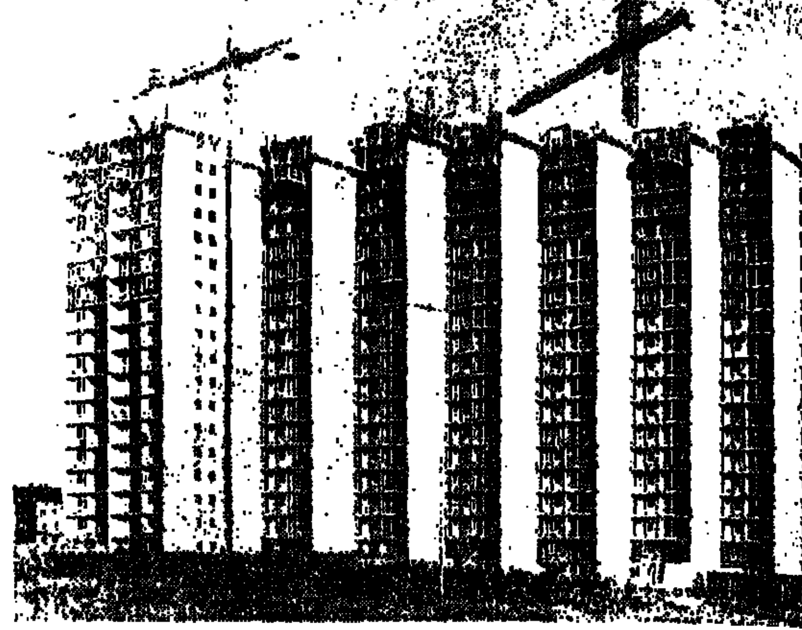
Following the stream of fashion often leads to an undesirable influence on the design of buildings in the opinion of Professor Rudolf Preuner, Director of the Lübeck Hygiene Institute.

The trend for picture windows involving large areas of glass often leads to too much sun being admitted with the result that rooms become overheated.

The large living-room idea is not necessarily a good one, if several people with differing interests have to live in it. Professor Preuner warned architects that in designing original buildings they should not forget the physiological and psychological needs of the people who must dwell in them.

There are 11,500 fatal accidents in the home every year in this country, affecting in particular the very young and very old. They are more common than industrial accidents.

In fully air-conditioned rooms it is essential that the temperature be lowered occasionally from 21 degrees celsius to 15 degrees. Otherwise the system will become sluggish with the lack of fresh oxygen. This applies especially to hotels. Doctors have said that it should be possible for a hotel guest to sleep with an open window. In many hotels this is impossible because of noisy surroundings.



A living complex in Stuttgart (Photo: A...

Today's "little boxes" are no better than the terraced houses of yesteryear, which form today's slums. Professor Bley of Karlsruhe indicted them for many of today's ailments. There is too much monotony in architectural design.

"Utopian plans for housing so much human flesh" were called inhuman by Professor Bley.

Professor Albers of Munich said that many of the innovations in modern town planning were largely "aberrations, a flight from the real world."

Dr Junkersdorff of Baden-Baden complained that too little thought was being given to the health and sanity of people in old-folks' homes.

He said: "We cannot just put pensioners out to pasture. Anyone with a little brain who reaches retiring age and is just tided over until death comes will die quickly. It is no good sending the dweller to a quiet little place i... country. Nor is it right to expect a ... farmer to be happy in a large hom... big city."

Dr Langmann from Mülheim ... mented on the danger of the probl... homeless people and families fo... health of the population as a ... Large communal homes for those wi... a place of their own were a health ... in his opinion.

He confirmed that in such emer... centres up to seventy per cent of ... and children of schoolgoing age su... from dysentry.

The number in these homes su... from tubercular infections was ... twenty per cent -- many times th... ional average.

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 5 Decemb...

